FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARAB INDUSTRIES ORGANIZATION TO BE ABOLISHED

LD140943 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 14 May--Chairman of the Higher Committee of the Arab Industries Organization Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today declared the legal termination of the organization's existence as of 1 July 1979 and the establishment of a committee of the four founding members--Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar and the Arab Republic of Egypt--as of today. The committee, which will remain in existence until the date of the termination of the legal existence of the organization, will begin the liquidation of the organization. It will meet immediately at the organization's headquarters in Paris. Following is the text of the statement by the chairman of the Arab Industries Organization:

On 29 April 1975, the UAE president, the king of Saudi Arabia, the amir of Qatar and the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt signed an agreement for the establishment of an international Arab organization called "the Arab Industries Organization" with the aim of establishing in the long term an Arab industrial base which would insure the establishment and development of advanced war industries and would serve the common interests of the member countries on sound technical and economic bases.

The following were the motives that prompted the signing of the agreement for the establistment of the organization in 1975.

--The desire to set up a war industry inside the Arab homeland to meet the needs of the Arab states in the field of advanced war industries.

--The desire to bolster ties of fraternity and amity.

--The desire to further ties of cooperation among the Arab states.

--The desire to insure use of the Arab resources for the national and economic good of the Arab homeland.

In view of the conditions through which the Arab nation is passing at present, which culminated in the Baghdad conference resolutions, and in view of the fact that these resolutions have expressed the spirit of Arab solidarity in the face of the unilateral action taken by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt in recognizing Israel's political and legal existence and the normalization of relations with it, the heads of the other three member countries of the organization felt that these conditions conflict with the objectives and motives which led to the establishment of the Arab Industries Organization.

Their majesties and highnesses have, therefore, asked me in my capacity as chairman of the organization in its present session to declare officially their will that:

1. The legal status of the organization shall be terminated as of 1 July 1979.

2. A committee consisting of the four member countries shall be formed as of the date of the issuance of this statement, 14 May 1979, and shall remain in existence until the date of the legal termination to liquidate the organization's assets. The committee will meet for the purpose immediately at the organization's headquarters in Paris.

3. As of the date of the issuance of this statement, the chairman of the board of directors and director general of the organization shall suspend the operation of all the investment budgets of the Arab Industries Organization and shall adopt the necessary and immediate steps to suspend the operation of all the investment budgets of the joint companies in which the organization participates and to abolish all measures that would impede the work of the liquidation committee.

While issuing this official statement, I cannot but convey the deep feelings of regret of the leaders of our three member countries of the Arab Industries Organization at the circumstances that led to the destruction of an edifice to which our governments and peoples had attached great hopes for the long future. May God grant us success.

ARAB INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL SUSPENDS EGYPT

LD152225 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] The Arab ministers of industry and heads of delegations, meeting in Tunis on 14 and 15 May within the framework of the extraordinary meeting of the Arab Industrial Development Council, have concluded their meeting.

During the session, the council decided to suspend temporarily Egypt's membership in the development council in accordance with the Baghdad conference.

It also approved the agreement transforming the Arab Industrial Development Center into a specialized Arab organization. It was signed by the ministers and heads of delegations, except for the delegate from Kuwait. The council agreed to define the seat of the organization in the course of the meeting of industry ministers at the fifth industrial development conference, to be held in Algiers in November 1979.

The council expressed gratitude and appreciation to His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba for his valuable instructions, which constituted a guide for the council's discussions.

The council also expressed gratitude to Tunisian Minister of Industry, Mines and Energy Rachid Sfar and his aides for the efforts they made in preparing for the session. The Tunisian minister expressed gratitude for the cooperation shown by Arab ministers and heads of delegations to render the session a success.

PLO'S ABU IYAD HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN DOHA

JN142029 Doha QNA in Arabic 1842 GMT 14 May 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 14 May--Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Central Committee of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fatah, has praised Qatar's role under His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani in support of the Palestinian revolution for the restoration of the legitimate Palestinian rights.

He also praised Saudi Arabia's stand on the Camp David agreements and its confrontation of the challenges arising from these agreements. Khalaf commended the stands taken by the Arabs and Islamic states at the Baghdad and Fez summits for their staunch backing of the Palestinian cause.

In a press conference held this evening at the PLO office in Doha, Khalaf said that when the Palestinian revolution speaks about striking at U.S. interests it does not mean Arab oil, because it is Arab property and an Arab anterest. He said: We know what U.S. interests are, we know their positions and how they can be hit.

Khalaf affirmed the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their determination to do all they can to foil the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Relations between the Palestinian and Syrian peoples are strong and historic, he added.

Khalaf said that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty is in fact an Israeli-U.S.-As-Sadat alliance and not Egyptian because the Egyptian people are a fighting people whom we know to have been supporters of justice. They will not sell Jerusalem and Palestine. U.S. policy, he said, has always been and still is hostile to the Palestinian people and their aspirations. Carter, who talks about human rights, has gone back on his stand on establishing a Palestinian state and has agreed to the self-rule propounded by Israel, Abu Iyad added.

The PLO official said that by being hostile to us and by adopting the Israeli viewpoints, the U.S. administration is closing the door with us. U.S. calculations have erred concerning the results of the Baghdad and Fez summit conferences. Abu Iyad spoke about the alleged peace called for by the United States and wondered: Is the repeated Israeli aggression against south Lebanon peace? He said that the Palestinian resistance has buried nine children slain by U.S.-made cluster bombs dropped by Israel on southern Lebanon.

Abu Iyad denied that there are any current contacts with the United States and said that the Palestinian revolution is ready to enter into dialog with the United States without preconditions, such as the recognition of Israel or the acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 242.

Speaking about the current Syrian-Lebanese talks, Abu Iyad expressed hope that the talks will have positive results concerning a solution to the Lebanese issue. He said: I believe that a solution to the Lebanese issue must begin with the Lebanese people themselves and with the participation of all the Lebanese sides with the exception of those sides which deal with Israel unless they stop such dealing with the enemy. Then Lebanese-Palestinian issues can be solved. Khalaf added that the Palestinians will not accept an alternative homeland and will not accept being settled in Lebanon or in any other part of the world except their Palestinian homeland. He expressed satisfaction with the developments in Palestinian-Jordanian contacts and wished them progress.

On his future expectations, Abu Iyad expressed the opinion that Israel will close the bridges between the West Bank and Jordan to force the Palestinians to pass through Egypt with the aim of bringing pressure on them to accept self-rule. He said that despite the presence of some Egyptian officers in Palestine and their attempts to bring pressure to bear on the Palestinians to take part in the talks on the self-rule, all the Palestinians have rejected it.

Khalaf said that As-Sadat has severed all ties with the Arab states. He not only attacked the rejectionists but all the Arab states and has, therefore, destroyed all means of dealing with the Arabs and all chances to stage a comeback, he added.

At the conclusion of his press conference, Abu Iyad said that his current visit to Qatar is within a tour of a number of Arab states aimed at consultations and coordination on recent developments and the relations between these states on the one hand and the Palestinian resistance on the other.

The press conference was attended by Yasin ash-Sharif, chief of the PLO bureau in Doha.

'ARAFAT: KING HUSAYN WILL NOT BECOME 'ANOTHER AS-SADAT'

JN151543 Cairo DPA in Arabic 1522 GMT 15 May 79 JN

[Text] Zurich, 15 May--PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat is convinced that King Husayn of Jordan will not become "another As-Sadat" and sign a separate peace treaty with Israel.

In an interview with the newspaper TAGES ANZEIGER, published in Zurich, 'Arafat said that King Husayn gave him assurances to this effect during his recent visit to Amman.

'Arafat pointed out that the liberation movement is in an embarrassing situation. However, he added, just as Europe defended itself against Nazi occupation, we are fighting against the occupiers of our country.

'Arafat stressed that he is not a communist. However, he added that his good relations with socialist countries and communism "is no secret."

'Arafat said that he would visit Switzerland if he received an appropriate invitation from its government.

'Arafat condemned the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and said that it will pave the way for the eruption of a new war in the Middle East. He said that cogent proof of this is the recent major attack launched by Israel against Lebanon.

FATAH ISSUES STATEMENT ON 15 MAY PALESTINE ANNIVERSARY

JN152131 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1640 GMT 15 May 79 JN

["Text" of Fatah statement on the 15 May anniversary of the usurpation of Palestine]

[Excerpts] The armed struggle has become part of the popular upheaval. The people in and outside the occupied territories have been united. They have gathered around the PLO. The 15th of May has become a day when our fighters escalate their attacks and our people declare a unified strike in and outside the occupied territories. The 31st anniversary of the setback now witnesses how Palestine and the Palestinians have become the center of world interest in times of peace as well as in times of war.

The event comes at a time when the Arabs and the world are behind the Palestinian issue and when the Zionist enemy stands isolated with no one to support it except U.S. imperialism, which created it and guaranteed its security, the racist state in South Africa and a traitor who sold himself out to the satanic dollar and pawned Egypt's will with its enemies.

Our people, heroes of the Palestinian struggle, imperialism is trying to regain its areas of influence in the world after the blows it has received by struggling peoples and especially after the great revolution in Iran which toppled the shah's agent regime, the ally of the Zionist enemy.

In light of the achievements of the Palestinian revolution and the unanimous Arab stand regarding Palestine, U.S. imperialism has resorted to the same weapon--the weapon of disunity and fragmentation. Hence, Carter's personal efforts to draw up the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. agreement. The aim behind this treasonous agreement is to break up the Arab ranks, isolate Egypt from the Arab nation and lift the siege imposed on the Zionist enemy and encourage it to carry out more aggression.

The attempts exerted by the Egyptian regime to weaken the unity of our people in the occupied territories are no secret--our people who have totally rejected his treasonous agreement. He has declared that he wants to discuss the future of Gaza [words indistinct] the Zionist enemy settlements in the West Bank and who has declared that he will settle 150,000 people in the Jordan Valley during the coming 5 years.

The Zionist enemy has not stopped his attempts to (? Judaize) Jerusalem, change its landmarks and evacuate its inhabitants. At the same time the Zionist enemy announced his intention to build scores of new settlements in the Galilee [words indistinct]. Under the pretext of transferring the Sinai airports to the Negev, the Zionist enemy is trying to evacuate all the south of Palestine of its inhabitants of Bedouins and residents. As for our people [words indistinct] the imperialists, Zionists and their agents deny them their right to return and engineer for them annihilation campaigns and settlement plans.

The attempt of the Zionist entity and As-Sadat's regime to isolate the Gaza Strip from the rest of Palestine and to isolate the Gaza people from the Palestine people will be doomed to failure. Our people in Gaza know that their destiny is part of the whole Palestinian Arab people's destiny. They also know that the Gaza territory is part of Palestine. It is our duty to foil this wicked scheme and block the way in the face of those who try to dismember the homeland and fragment the people's front.

It is one battle in which our people under the Zionist occupation and in exile are taking part. When the Palestinian revolution started, neither the West Bank nor the Gaza Strip was under occupation. It was sparked off to liberate the whole of Palestine and the return of all its people. The right to return home is a sacred right. No matter how much they deny this right, neither Carter, as-Sadat nor Begin can prevent our Palestinian Arab people from moving toward Palestine, entering it, living in it and being martyred on its soil. The right to return home is sacred, the battle of repatriation is a sacred battle and the escalation of struggle to achieve this goal is the duty of Palestine people everywhere.

Let us stick to national unity and protect it with our souls, let us all rally round the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of our Palestinian Arab people. Let us intensify our struggle for the sake of repatriation and liberation. Let the banner of armed struggle and revolutionary struggle remain fluttering for victory and liberation. Let us expand our front against imperialism, Zionism and agents. Let us hoist high the flag of independent democratic Palestine.

Long live Palestine, free and Arab. Glory and immortality for our innocent martyrs.

KUWAIT

CROWN PRINCE INTERVIEWED BY LEBANESE PRESS

NC151950 Beirut AL-BAYRAQ in Arabic 12 May 79 p 9 NC

[Interview granted by Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah to Lebanese magazine LA REVUE and Lebanese daily AL-BAYRAQ--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: A new building to house the National Assembly is being constructed. Does this mean that an acceleration of the restoration of parliamentary life in Kuwait is intended?

Answer: There are many indications that parliamentary life will be restored in Kuwait soon. His highness the amir of Kuwait has announced that the Chamber of Deputies will resume its legislative role and promised the implementation of the amiri order issued on 29 August 1976, which provides for the restoration of parliamentary life 4 years after the date of the issuance of the order. We have started steps along this path, and we will give this matter full priority.

Question: It is being asserted that Kuwait will not withdraw the funds it invested in projects in Egypt following the imposition of sanctions on it. Is this true?

Answer: There is one decisive answer to this question: Kuwait is committed to the implementation of all the resolutions adopted at the Baghdad summit and finance and economy ministers conference.

Question: How do you view the nature of the current phase and of the formulas submitted to end the deadlock in the Middle East crisis? Do you believe that punishing the Egyptian regime is a sufficient solution to face the challenges of these days, bearing in mind that if not coupled with positive actions, the penalty will remain a negative stand distracting attention and diverting resources?

Answer: The answer to this question is that it is my opinion that a solution to the Middle East crisis is not an easy thing. I am not optimistic. The steps taken so far to solve the crisis will not lead to positive results. If we take into consideration the intentions of Israel, its expansionist aims and ambitions, which are evident in its continued establishment of settlements in the West Bank, Golan Heights and all the land it occupied in 1967, we will become certain that Israel will persist in its aggressive policy and will cling to the land it usurped. This fact obliges the Arab states to think about the present and the future and to increase their unity and solidarity.

Question: How do you evaluate your relations with Iran, and what is your opinion of the positions which Iran is adopting, particularly on the primary Arab question?

Answer: What has happened in Iran is a matter which concerns the Iranian people alone. Our relations are good, and we appreciate Iran's importance as a neighboring and Muslim country. We will establish strong ties with the new regime, which will augur good for our common issues and for the Middle East question.

Question: Oil is now and then mentioned as an effective weapon in determining the fate of the Palestinian question, as it was in 1973. Do you consider a recourse to this weapon effective and likely to happen soon?

Answer: Oil is one of the weapons which the Arab states can use. However, what must be used must be selected. We must also know how effective it will be and against whom we will use it.

Question: What is next after the Baghdad summit on the level of the unified Arab stand? What formula do you consider an alternative to As-Sadat's initiative at the Arab arena?

Answer: More steadfastness, coordination, cohesion and unity among the fraternal states.

Question: The Egyptian regime accuses Kuwait of having become leftist and of fearing the leftists; those near and far, and appeasing them. What do you say?

Answer: No reply.

Question: Does Kuwait believe that the Geneva conference alone can solve the Palestinian problem? Do you support going to this conference and will you accompany those who will go?

Answer: We have always expressed our support for the convocation of the Geneva conference, provided that all states concerned accept it and that those directly involved with the issue attend--Palestine, Syria, Jordan and all the states concerned--as well as the United States and the Soviet Union. It would then be possible to find a solution to the problem.

Question: Do you believe that As-Sadat might have a change of heart and return to the Arab ranks or is his stand final and irreversible? Are the Arabs prepared to embark on new initiatives to attract him to the national rank or have you despaired of him?

Answer: We hope that our brother President as-Sadat will return to the Arab rank and complete the struggle march alongside the Arab states and his Arab brothers, because Israel will not be content with the peace it concluded with Egypt and will not respect it. As you can see, it continues its aggressive policy and its occupation of the Arab territories it usurped in 1967. This exposes its expansionist intentions and ambitions.

AL-QABAS SPECULATES ON 'HIGH-LEVEL' ARAB MEETING ON LEBANON

JN121013 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 12 May 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 12 May--Citing Arab diplomatic sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS today reports that a high-level Arab conference will be held in the coming few weeks to discuss latest developments in the Lebanese crisis, particularly following establishment of the so-called republic of Free Lebanon and the Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon, and to formulate an Arab plan of action to confront challenges facing the legitimate authority in Lebanon. These sources have told the paper that the majority of Arab states have agreed to convene this meeting but its date and venue have not been set.

The same sources point out that certain Arab states, including Iraq, have voiced readiness to participate in and contribute to the Arab Deterrent Forces.

The Arab states will also ask the United Nations to send more emergency forces to the Lebanese border with the Zionist enemy to implement the UN resolutions pertaining to the establishment of the Lebanese legitimate authority over all Lebanon.

PAPER CALLS FOR 'SERIOUS CONFRONTATION' WITH U.S.

LD141022 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 14 May--The newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM comments today on the relations between the Arab states and the United States. The paper discusses the reasons for what it called the phenomenon of protecting the U.S. presence "despite the evident real and continued U.S. participation in the Zionist aggression against the Arab territories."

"By what political logic," the paper asks, "would it be possible to avoid confrontation with the United States, which exercised an unceasing open aggression against us through Israel and by flaunting its fleets and armies in the area with a view to intimidating it."

The paper believes that alliance with the United States, or silence in respect of its policies, will have the greatest and gravest consequences because of the overt hostile nature of these policies toward the Arabs. It is the easiest thing to enter into confrontation with these policies without fear of consequences, provided it is done within the framework of an Arab strategy.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM adds that the Americans have shown that they are unable to protect their allies, as in Iran, "where they stood astounded witnessing the fall of the edifices of their interests and the palaces of their friends without making any move."

The paper urges the Arab states to work genuinely for a serious confrontation with the United States. It warns that if the Arabs fail to make the United States face realities, "we will remain in a state of constant panic, impotence and suicide."

REPORT OF NEW YAR GOVERNMENT DENIED IN MESSAGE TO AMIR

LD141722 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 14 May--Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah received two messages this morning: one from YAR President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the other from Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri.

Nothing has been revealed about the contents of the Numayri message, which was conveyed by Musa 'Awad Bilal. But the YAR President's message, which was delivered by his adviser, Col 'Abdallah Barakat, deals with cooperation between the two countries and the steps being taken for the unification of both parts of Yemen.

Colonel Barakat told KUNA that the message he conveyed to the amir also deals with certain constitutional changes which recently took place in the YAR. These include enlargement of the membership of the North Yemen People's Assembly, the widening of its powers and the setting up of a 15-member consultative council, said Colonel Barakat, who arrived in Kuwait last night on a tour of gulf countries.

Colonel Barakat said he conveyed a similar message from YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani to Kuwaiti Amir-apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah.

Colonel Barakat denied reports that while in Doha yesterday he said that a new YAR Government will be formed. He said that all he told the REUTER correspondent who disseminated the report was that a reshuffle took place in the Cabinet of 'Abd al-Ghani sometime last month.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS WITH SOVIET ENVOY

LD151438 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1232 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Rashid ar-Rashid today had a meeting with Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Sikachev. They discussed bilateral relations and the Middle East.

After the meeting, Sikachev told journalists that he did not put forward a new formula for a solution by peaceful means to the Middle East problems, and said that discussions were limited to the exchange of views.

He said that his country was among the "staunchest" supporters for solving the problems under auspices of the United Nations.

Regarding the Soviet Union's attitude to the voting at the Security Council for the renewal of the mandate of the international peace forces in Sinai, and if it will resort to the use of the veto, Sikachev said that his country's posture "was known and declared"--namely, rejection of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

OMAN

INDIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ARRIVES IN MUSCAT

JN151519 Doha QNA in Arabic 1505 GMT 15 May 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 15 May--Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Somarendra Kundun arrived in Muscat today on a visit of several days to the Sultanate of Oman. During the visit, the Indian official will hold talks with Omani officials on strengthening bilateral relations in various fields and on issues of common concern.

SAUDI ARABIA

FAHD: 'MUTUAL RESPECT' MUST GOVERN U.S.-SAUDI TIES

LD151153 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 May 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed interview with Saudi Arabian Deputy Prime Minister Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud: "United States Must Establish Dialog With PLO"--date and place unspecified]

[Text] [Question] What are the reasons for Saudi Arabia's opposition to the Washington Israeli-Egyptian treaty?

[Answer] The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is sincerely seeking the establishment of peace in the Near East. But not just any peace: It wants the establishment of a just and global peace, which will put a definitive end to the crisis in the Near East. It does not want a precarious peace imposed on the region by force, which constitutes a threat of another war. Our opposition to the Washington agreement stems from our belief that this agreement did not even take into account the fundamental principles of a real peace in the region.

Indeed, the agreement that has been signed is neither realistic nor acceptable. Saudi Arabia has already joined the other Arab countries present at the two Baghdad summits to make known its opinion on this subject.

The peace that it is intended to establish rejects the Palestinian people's right to return to independence; it ignores the city of Jerusalem and all the religious, historical and moral values that the city represents for us.

It ignores the PLO, which is the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative; it ratified the presence of the current Israeli colonies and encourages Israel to create others. Furthermore, it gives Israel the legal right to maintain its domination over the waters and lands of the West Bank and over the Gaza Strip, deprives more than half of the Palestinian people living in exile of their rights and grants the occupied Palestinian people merely a formal and limited autonomy.

Third, what has just happened is an appeal to war, not peace, because it is driving our religion of violence and extremism and is helping to shed more blood. We call on the United States to consider the basic realities of the conflict in the Near East, starting with the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, which lie at the center of the conflict. If the United States wants a just, permanent and global settlement, it must establish a direct dialog with the PLO. The new ground which Nixon broke when he visited the PRC, which did not recognize his government, seems to me more important than the U.S. undertakings with respect to Israel.

Saudi Arabia's commitment to the Palestinian people's right to return to their land, to decide their own future and achieve independence is equal to our commitment to our own defense and to maintaining our own sovereignty. The Palestinian people's rights are an essential part of our Islamic and moral national Arab heritage. Is it possible for a man to detach himself from all these values?

[Question] What are the nature and the extent of the economic sanctions that Saudi Arabia plans to impose on Egypt?

[Answer] It is unpleasant for an Arab country to be obliged to adopt sanctions against another Arab country. We constitute a single nation, and we share the same destiny. But there are political problems that cannot be ignored.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has ratified the resolutions of the Baghdad summit. It is bound by the decisions taken at the summit and will, therefore, implement the policy dictated by its commitments. We want to take measures that will permit Arab interests to be protected against the consequences of the Egyptian-Israeli accord.

[Question] U.S. Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance said recently that relations between the United States and your country were deteriorating as a result of differences of opinion on the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. How serious do you think these differences are?

[Answer] We are still anxious to maintain good and solid relations with the United States, based on mutual respect for the stance adopted by each country. Differences of opinion or of political viewpoint must not result in what has been called a "deterioration in political relations."

Our attitude toward the problem of peace in the Near East is not aimed at the adoption of a hostile attitude toward the United States or at harming its interests. We hope that the United States will adopt a similar attitude to ours. This is why we hope that it will understand that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's attitude is dictated both by consideration of national interests and also by solidarity with the other Arab countries on a problem of vital concern to them.

We do not believe that what you call "differences of opinion" between the kingdom and the United States have reached the stage where they could be called dangerous.

[Question] Saudi Arabia has expressed its satisfaction more than once with the stance adopted by the USSR on Arab problems. Do you envisage a resumption of diplomatic relations with Moscow?

[Answer] We are aware of the important role that the Soviet Union plays in international politics, and we are anxious to insure that this role supports the Arabs' just causes.

I do not believe that the absence of diplomatic relations between the countries must necessarily be interpreted as a sign of hostility. As for the reestablishment of diplomatic relations, this is an issue which will be settled in accordance with events which contribute to a decision being reached.

The Royal Family Is United

[Question] People abroad often talk about personal and political differences within the royal family. What do you think about that?

[Answer] The statements to which you allude emanate from the fertile imagination of certain circles hostile to the kingdom. The royal family remains united. The royal family and the people with it are aware of their responsibilities toward the country. The entire nation is united around King Khalid.

[Question] Can Saudi Arabia remain isolated from the rest of OPEC? Will it aline its prices at the Geneva conference in June?

[Answer] The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia continues to adhere to the resolution adopted by the OPEC member-countries at their last meeting in Geneva; this means that the kingdom respects the collective decisions taken by OPEC.

Whereas it happens that new conditions have contributed to a rise in the prices of oil on the international market--which has enabled the international oil companies to make enormous profits at the expense of the producing and consuming countries and has led a large number of oil countries not to conform to the last price agreement--for its part, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will take no unilateral decision without consulting in advance with the producing countries. As for the question of whether the price of oil will be raised at the next Geneva meeting, we will adopt an attitude which will be governed by the producing countries' common interests and will not damage the world economy.

I am convinced that the OPEC countries, or the majority of them, will take account of this last point.

[Question] Saudi average oil output now stands at 8.5 million barrels per day. Throughout the world, there is currently some degree of strain with respect to oil supplies. Under these conditions, does your country plan to step up production?

[Answer] As you know, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia went ahead and increased its oil output when Iranian oil ceased to flow. This means that it takes account of the exceptional situations which affect the international oil markets from time to time. But the kingdom alone cannot continue indefinitely supporting the weight of the constant shortage on the international markets, especially in the industrial countries, while constantly rising consumption constitutes an enormous wastage of an exhaustible vital resource.

Consequently, it is not increased production in Saudi Arabia or in the other oil countries which will enable a solution to be found to this problem. The solution lies in limiting consumption and economizing. This will enable the true interests of the producing and consuming countries to be protected at one and the same time. We want the European countries, as well as the other industrialized countries like the United States and Japan, to be able to take collective measures to limit consumption.

[Question] What are the terms--and what is the most appropriate framework--for an agreement between the producing and consuming countries?

[Answer] The framework is not important. What is important is the content. Until now the industrialized countries have shown themselves unprepared to remedy the disruption in the world economy. Until those states are convinced of the need to do that it is pointless to hold meetings, and the establishment of frameworks will produce no result. To my knowledge, one framework for coordination has already been established, at the Paris (North-South) conference. It was a viable framework. Unfortunately, it produced no major agreement.

To end our conversation, I must not omit to pay tribute to France's courageous attitude to the Palestinian cause--our fundamental cause. I have no doubt that France, which has a front-rank role in the EEC, will contribute greatly to the emergence of a European attitude which will support the cause of peace in our region.

YAMANI SAYS OIL PRICE INCREASE WILL BE OPPOSED

LD151120 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington--His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, has declared that the kingdom will object to any increase in the price of oil next month.

His excellency, in an interview with Associated Press which the agency carried today, said we hope that the oil price will not be increased at this conference [presumably OPEC ministerial conference] and we will work relentlessly to maintain it at the present level, but the kingdom cannot do much by itself. His excellency explained that the kingdom will not increase its output from the present average of 8.5 million barrels per day. The minister of petroleum and mineral resources called on the United States to decrease its petroleum consumption. He said: The oil prices will continue to rise at American filling stations unless the United States improves its refineries on the one hand and reduces its petroleum consumption on the other.

YAR PRESIDENT TELLS OF 'USEFUL' TALKS WITH SAUDI LEADERS

LD141015 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Jidda, 14 May--YAR President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih left Jidda this morning for home at the end of his visit to the kingdom. Before leaving, he told SNA he was happy with the positive results of his visit. He described his talks with King Khalid and Saudi officials as comprehensive and useful. He said the talks fall within the framework of fraternal close cooperation between the two brotherly peoples for the good of the Arab and Islamic nation.

Joint Statement

JN141412 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 May 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 14 May--The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the YAR have reaffirmed their full adherence to the Baghdad summit resolutions regarding the just Arab rights in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

In a joint statement issued today in Riyadh and San'a' following the end of YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's visit to Saudi Arabia, the two sides condemned the Zionist expansionist policies and the continuous Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon. The two sides called on the Arab and Islamic nations to further consolidate their solidarity in the confrontation with the enemy and to stand by the side of the Palestinian resistance, which is manifested in the PLO, and to support the legitimate Lebanese authority represented in President Ilyas Sarkis and his nationalist government.

The following is the text of the joint Saudi-YAR statement:

At the invitation of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, YAR President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, paid a visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia between 16 to 18 Jamadi ath-Thani 1399 Hegira, corresponding to 12 to 14 May 1979. He was accompanied by an official delegation of senior YAR officials.

Upon his arrival at the airport, the distinguished guest was accorded an official and popular reception that reflected the deep, strong ties between the two fraternal countries and their fraternal peoples. The two sides held various contacts and consultations regarding bilateral relations and ways to further develop and strengthen these relations in light of Arab and international factors.

The two sides reviewed the most persistent Arab and international issues and noted that their viewpoints were identical regarding the issues discussed.

The two sides reaffirmed their full adherence to the Baghdad summit's resolutions on the just Arab rights in Palestine and the rest of the occupied Arab territories.

The two sides condemned the Zionist expansionist policies and the continuous Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon. In this regard, the two sides called on the Arab and Islamic nations to further consolidate their solidarity in the confrontation with the enemy and to stand by the side of the Palestinian resistance--which is represented in the PLO--and to support the legitimate Lebanese authority represented in President Ilyas Sarkis and his nationalist government.

The two sides agreed to invite the Saudi-YAR Joint Coordination Council to meet in Riyadh the third week of the month of Rajab [June] to draw up a working paper for the urgent projects necessary to support the development plan and to further expand the basic services which were included within the 5-year development plan.

YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the delegation accompanying him left Riyadh airport for Mecca to perform the small pilgrimage.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih renewed his invitation to King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to visit the YAR. His Majesty King Khalid accepted the invitation and promised to visit the YAR in the near future.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT CONTINUES TOUR IN AL-BUHAYRAH GOVERNORATE

Arrival in Damanhur

NC151034 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1000 GMT on 15 May begins a live relay from the An-Nasr Park in the town of Damanhur in the governorate of Al-Buhayrah. According to the announcer, President as-Sadat arrived at the park by helicopter a few minutes earlier to lay the foundation stone for the college of education which will be built on the park grounds.

At 1007, President as-Sadat leaves in a motorcade for the center of Damanhur. At 1008 GMT, an announcer begins describing the tumultuous welcome given to President as-Sadat by the citizens of Damanhur as the motorcade drives through the streets of the town. Folk music is played and the crowds are heard chanting "With Blood, With Soul, We Redeem You As-Sadat." At 1030 GMT, the motorcade arrives at the sports stadium where President as-Sadat boards a helicopter on his way to one of the villages of the governorate, where according to the announcer, he will address a public rally. The live relay ends at 1032 GMT.

Speech in Nikla al-'Inab

NC151340 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1159 GMT 15 May 79 NC

[Speech delivered by President Anwar as-Sadat at a popular rally in Nikla al-'Inab village in Al-Buhayrah Governorate on 15 May--live]

[Text] In the name of God, brothers and sisters, my sons and daughters: I meet with you today at the conclusion of my trip to all the governorates of the republic. I began this tour in Upper Egypt and then in Lower Egypt. Today we are meeting on a significant day, 15 May. [applause] The date of 15 May is the anniversary of the corrective revolution when all the people rose up, making the same call, and shouting the same slogan for freedom, for the dignity of man, for a lofty building for Egypt on the basis of our religious laws and values, the nobility of mind, and faith which this good land has taught us. On 13 May 1971--that is, 2 days before the people came out on 15 May, 8 years ago--preparations were actually made for my visit to Al-Buhayrah on 13 May 1971.

However, at the same time the centers of power were plotting. They reached the height of the plot by trying to exploit my visit to Al-Buhayrah--I did not know this at the time; I only learned of it later. I canceled the visit on Thursday. The previous day, Wednesday, I received tapes and recordings which incriminated the centers of power. On the basis of these tapes, I canceled the visit, or postponed it. I knew later that this visit was to be exploited for an attack and an attempt to remove me. I did not know that at the time. But when I received the tapes, I postponed this visit. This was 8 years ago today.

Eight years later, I thank God that I am meeting you here on the land of Al-Buhayrah at the conclusion of my trip to the governorates of the republic, the governorates of Egypt, at one of the most glorious moments in which Egypt has lived and will live. [applause]

Let us review the march together. As you have heard me say, in 1970 or the remaining months of that year--the remaining 3 months of 1970 in which I assumed office--a decree was issued ending custodianship.

In 1971 and after 6 months in office, or a little bit more, there was the decision to liquidate the centers of power, declare the supremacy of the law, and then issue the permanent constitution which codified the rights and duties. It was the first permanent constitution in Egypt before and after the 23 July revolution. In 1972 there was the decision to expel the Soviet experts in order to remove any suspicion of interference in our affairs. In 1973 there was the October War decision. In 1974 there was the decision to begin the peace process through the first disengagement agreement. In 1975 we celebrated the removal of the disgrace of 5 June 1967 forever. [applause]

It is true that in October 1973 our armed forces had crushed all these things and had restored to us and to the Arabs self-confidence and the world's confidence in the Arabs. However, in 1975 this restoration of self-confidence took shape with the backing of the whole world. This is because the whole world participated with us on 5 June in the second reopening of the Suez Canal. Through having the whole world join us in our celebration, this day became one of triumph for the Egyptian will and for Egyptian military personnel, instead of being a day of defeat, splintering, disgrace and humiliation.

In the subsequent year of 1976, we abrogated the Egyptian-Soviet treaty and the agreement on naval facilities which we had given the Soviet Union. In the following year of 1977, there was the initiative [to Jerusalem]. In the subsequent year of 1978, there was the Camp David conference. In the next year of 1979, in which we are living now, and on 26 March, we signed the peace treaty in its two parts with Israel. [applause] The first part is the peace treaty between us and Israel. In accordance with this treaty, our land and sovereignty is recovered in return for security measures and for us living in a state of coexistence with Israel. [cheers] The second part of the treaty is the letter linking all these things to full autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

All of these decisions were made over successive years, beginning with 1970--or with the few months remaining in 1970 when I asumed office--up to 1979, as I have related this chain of events to you. Every year a decision was made and a victory was scored.

In this year, all our victories and all these decisions are crowned with celebrations. We began the first of these celebrations on 26 March with the signing of peace, the peace which returns our land and sovereignty. Furthermore, this peace achieves peace based on justice between the Arabs and Israel, not only between Egypt and Israel, but between the Arabs and Israel, despite everything which is being broadcast by those who are barking around us. [applause]

Our celebrations began this year with the signing of peace. Whether they want it or not--that is those who are barking--this peace is the cornerstone in the establishment of lasting and comprehensive peace in our area and on the Arab land. There will be no pains, no sabotage and no annihilation of the prime of our youths and no draining of our resources. However, there will be peace based on justice and peace which will honor our land and our sovereignty. Thus, our land and our sovereignty will be recovered. In some 2 weeks from now, we will, God willing, begin sitting to implement the second part of the agreement we signed on 26 March, namely, an agreement on the emergence of autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. [applause]

They are trying to make others believe that we, of our own accord, are taking upon ourselves or managing an affair of the Palestinian people or the Palestinian cause. As usual, they are spreading lies.

God willing, in the coming negotiations this month, when we sit down to talk we will not sit down to talk on behalf of the Palestinians. Never. I have said this before and I am repeating it. Because with this speech, as I have told you, I will conclude this tour so that we may proceed with the building steps that were contained in the referendum. I want to make myself clear. We will not sit down to decide the fate of the Palestinians at the upcoming Beersheba meeting. We will not sit down in order to speak in the name of the Palestinians at the forthcoming Berrsheba meeting or behind their backs. Never.

God willing, we will sit down in Beersheba this month to implement the second part of what we signed on 26 March on finding the method for and preparing the sound road and the solid ground on which the Palestinians will stand in the autonomy, so that they themselves will undertake to determine their fate and choose their path. [applause]

What we will accomplish, God willing, in the forthcoming meetings on autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza sector will not be the determination of the fate of the Palestinians, but the application of autonomy and agreement on ending the suffering. You should be as surprised as I am regarding those who are barking. What are we going to agree upon in Beersheba? Are we going to agree on determining the Palestinians' fate in one form or another? Never. In Beersheba we will sit down according to the Camp David agreements, to end the sufferings of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza so that they will manage their own affairs. According to the Camp David agreements, the topic of our work will be: The establishment of a Palestinian authority--that is, Palestinians-- to exercise self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza; the formation by the Palestinians of their own police force in the West Bank and Gaza; and the withdrawal of Israel from the West Bank and Gaza to specific points to be called security points. Immediately after the establishment of the Palestinian authority, the Israeli military government will end and will be abolished, together with Israeli civil measures. This is what we are going to agree upon. Does anyone disagree with this?

They are saying that we will be talking about the Palestinians on our own accord without authorization. We have never claimed and will never claim to speak in the name of the Palestinians. We will only end the sufferings and put them on the beginning of the sound road with complete Palestinian self-rule that will end the military rule, according to the Camp David agreements, as soon as the Palestinian rule is established.

They will form their own police force. Their sons will leave the Israeli detention camps and prisons. As Palestinians, they will assume control of all their affairs on their land during the 5-year transitional period. This is all we will sit down to agree upon. Through this barking around us they are trying to take everything off course for no other reason than to inflame emotions with lies and fabrications.

I want to ask: Does any single Arab disagree with me on the need to rescue the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza from sufferings? Does any single Palestinian disagree with us on the need for the establishment of autonomy in which the Palestinians will take control of their own affairs in the spheres of health, agriculture, industry, education and trade? Does any single Arab disagree with us on the need to end Israeli military government and Israeli civil government the moment Palestinian autonomy is established? Does any single Arab disagree with us on the need for the Palestinians to form their own police force in the West Bank and Gaza for their security? Does any single Arab disagree with us on the release of the sons, fathers and brothers of those Palestinian women who came to see me at the Dome of the Rock shouting and weeping because their fathers, sons and husbands are languishing in Israeli prisons? Does any Arab disagree with us on the need for them to return to their families? This is what we will do in the coming negotiations.

We will not decide the fate of Palestine or anything else. They themselves are responsible for deciding their fate. I only wanted to dot the i's. We will not pay attention. The dogs will continue to bark, but they will not hinder the march at all, God willing. [applause]

The decisions I have spoken to you about between 1970 and 1979 are a cumulative asset. God willing, we are beginning the year of victory, the year of enjoying the fruits of everything we have worked for over the past 9 years.

We are on the threshold of an election campaign, which is part of a big program announced in the referendum. The first article in this referendum dealt with the treaty. The other eight articles dealt with the issue of rebuilding. For this reason, I present all my decisions, from 1970 up to 26 March 1979--a total of nine decisions which began with the ending of custodianships and included the liquidation of the centers of powers, the expulsion of the Soviet experts, the October war, the open-door policy, the changing of the ill-omened date of 5 June into a date of victory, the abrogation of the Soviet treaty and naval facilities, the initiative in 1977, Camp David in 1978, and the signing of the treaty on 26 March 1979--I present all these decisions as a gift to our people, their history and struggle. They are the property of this people. Without this people I would have been completely incapable of making any of these decisions. [applause]

I am saying this while we are turning today toward rebuilding. I donate these resolutions, while on the threshold of our electoral campaign, to all our people, to all who believe in peace and who work for peace. [applause]

Our celebrations and happy events will be magnified this year. God willed, after our long sufferings, that we reap the fruits this year. This month of May, particularly the day I am meeting with you, is a dear day to us all. We are celebrating here together in Nikla al-'Inab [appaluse] the anniversary of the victory of the will of our people--the day of 15 May--in freedom, security, safety and peace, social peace and national unity which knows no division or defeatism. The victory of the will of our people was by love, not by spite from which we suffered. The centers of power attempted to exploit this and excite the people. The will of our people--the will of love--has triumphed.

On the 25th of this month, the Egyptian and Israeli delegations will meet in Beersheba, God willing, in order to draw up, as I told you, the road and bases for believing the sufferings of our people in Palestine. As I told you, they sent their women and girls to see me at the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem. On the 26th of this month I will be in Al-'Arish, God willing, [applause] in order to celebrate there. With me there will be the men wounded in the war, representatives of all trade unions and members of the People's Assembly who voted for peace. [applause] Also with me there will be representatives of women, now that the woman has achieved her rights as God Almighty has ordained in our religious laws. The women, who form half of society, will be with us while we hoist the Egyptian flag. Also with us there will be his eminence the grand imam to officiate in thanksgiving prayers to God Almighty. The hearts of all those living in Egypt, men and women; the love with which we have built our country; and the spirit of the Egyptian family, which triumphed by love, restored the land by love and was victorious by the will of peace, not by the will of killing, sabotage or destruction.

God willing, on my return from Al-'Arish I will pass through the Suez Canal to greet the commanders of the armed forces [applause] who led their forces across the canal. I will greet them one by one while passing through the Suez Canal at the sites where pontoons were set up and where the commanders and soldiers who achieved the miracle will be standing.

I will visit them to greet them and issue orders to them in my capacity as supreme commander of the armed forces. I will congratulate them on the return of Sinai and Al-'Arish. I will absolve them from the obligation to which I will continue to bind them until that day; namely, the day on which Al-'Arish is handed over. [applause] I will greet them and assign them new tasks. Furthermore, I will congratulate them on their splendid performance, at the very site of that performance, in the course of which some of our sons were martyred. These sons are now paving the way to dignity, pride and victory for us. I will do this on the 26th of this month.

On 5 June, we will celebrate the victory of our will effected through the second Suez Canal reopening. This is because we have celebrated this event every year since 1975, when we transformed 5 June from a day of defeat, disgrace, splintering and bitterness into a day for the will of the Egyptian people through their armed forces, and into a day marking the reopening of the canal.

On the 23d of June, God willing, the new People's Assembly will meet to herald the beginning of the erection of the new edifice to which the people said yes at the referendum. The new edifice will be rebuilt on the bases of the principles of the October man. [applause] In other words, this is the Egyptian man who performed in October and who achieved the miracle. The Egyptian man rises above vituperations, conflicts and acts of rancor.

The Egyptian man knows that party life is a constitutional method which we are choosing in order to apply the principle of consultation. It is not the end of the road. However, in our party life, in our work, in our houses, in our factories, in our schools, in our armed forces, on our land and under our sky, and in all our actions and words our purpose is to build for the sake of Egypt, which is above everybody else--this Egypt to which we owe our blood, our love and our allegiance. [applause]

The October man shuns the cowardly party life which ended with the emergence of the 23 July revolution and which was buttressed through 15 May by the supremacy of the law and by setting as our objective the dignity, security, safety and affluence of the Egyptian man. God willing, the coming day of 23 June will mark the celebration of the establishment of the first edifice of the coming stage; namely, the convening of the People's Assembly, God willing. This will be followed by 23 July. On that day, we will celebrate the anniversary of the mother revolution. We will then soon enough hold a great celebration in October marking the return of the oil areas in Sinai to their motherland, so that these areas will operate for the sake of Egypt's prosperity and for the sake of Sinai's prosperity through that of Egypt. [applause]

God willing, this will be followed on 19 November by our meeting on our land which was honored and dignified by God Almighty. This is the land of the sacred valley of (Tiwa), where God Almighty spoke to Moses, thus heralding the birth of the third of the three divine religions and of the three divine books. We will celebrate there the return of our holy land. God willing, we will hold a ceremony there. To immortalize this honor which God Almighty bestowed on our land--an honor which we long disregarded--God willing, we will celebrate the building of three temples for Judaism, Christianity and Islam so that these temples will symbolize love, peace and brotherhood. We will also build these temples so that they will reconfirm the mission which Egypt has been performing for 7,000 years. This is a mission of love, brotherhood and fidelity. It is also the mission of the one family and that of the society in which every human being--from one end of this society to the other--will feel the presence of his brothers and sisters.

This will be our celebration on 19 November. The whole world and believers from the three religions will be with us on Mount Sinai, God willing. This will be in November. By December we will have achieved autonomy for the Palestinians, God willing, and the first stage of Israeli withdrawal from Sinai will have been completed. With the completion of this stage of withdrawal, three-fourths of Sinai will revert to Egypt. God willing, during the same month--in December--I will call for an Islamic conference on the land of Egypt and put before it everything connected with the Jerusalem issue. I will not ask the conferees to issue a resolution like the one which has been issued calling for going to the United Nations after 30 years of United Nations. No. I will put before the conference the complete solution that will be acceptable to all [applause] and, God willing, we will discuss this solution in an atmosphere in which love will prevail, and not the hatred that prevailed in Rabat. We will discuss it in an atmosphere in which strength will prevail--strength stemming from faith in God, in self, in our people and in our will--not the jesting which took place in Rabat by persons who have no confidence in themselves or their peoples, and who no one trusts.

Therefore, you have seen with me that in 1979 we will reap the fruits of 9 years of suffering, which, thank God, has ended. Beginning next month we will establish the new building and the lofty edifice which will lead this region and our Arab nation to its goals. It will lead our Egypt at home to lofty building. It will lead our nation and our area to comprehensive peace. We will not consider what we are doing as a favor to anyone and will not envy anyone.

We thank Almighty God for granting us the strength and wisdom to achieve what we have achieved. I pray to Almighty God to grant us success, as I pointed out to you, in order to celebrate this year all the fruits after all this suffering.

I want to say two things about the new structure in Egypt, which will begin with the election of the People's Assembly. All the decisions I have pointed out are the property of our people, who stood by me and supported me, and without them I would never have been able to make any of them. As for the coming stage, I want to sum up the urgent tasks ahead of us all as people and parties, and in particular ahead of the National Democratic Party, in its capacity as the party in power. [applause] This entire march or all these urgent tasks are the property of everyone--all those who believed in peace and gave their vote for peace. But the National Democratic Party shoulders special responsibility, because it is in power and it must be responsible for carrying out this responsibility. Our people will not be lenient at all and will not allow us to waste our time.

There are two urgent problems: The first, food production; and the second, housing. As for the other remaining problems, you are well aware of them because we are suffering from them. These problems are related to services, communications, population growth, the rebuilding and renovation of factories whose servicing has been neglected, and the building of Egypt's youth from the beginning.

The two urgent tasks with which we are all dealing--as I said to all of those who gave their vote for peace--are those for which the national party should draw up principles. I have assigned Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil, and he has started making preparations by drawing up programs aimed at solving the two problems expeditiously and by appropriate measures. We can, therefore, never solve the housing problem--which requires the immediate construction of 1 million housing units--by building 100,000 every year and by claiming that we have thus solved the problem. No. The problem will not be solved by building 100,000 units each year. Why? Because the problems will accumulate. What is required is the construction of 1 million units.

The food problem is similar. Therefore, Dr Mustafa Khalil is drawing up his plans which will be submitted by the government to the new People's Assembly after its convocation, God willing. These plans will be represented by specific programs. I will not go into details of these programs since they are drawn up by the prime minister and the responsible ministers and responsible organs. However, I requested that the two problems--food and housing--be solved in a radical manner.

Concerning food: We have agreed on three agricultural-industrial complexes, each of which will comprise 100,000 feddans for the next 5 years, God willing. These complexes will employ all types of agriculture to be carried out by modern technology, as well as by modern irrigation methods. These three farms will include--in addition to modern technology and agriculture methods--animal resources, poultry and everything that will provide full food abundance for our people. Studies on these three complexes are being conducted now and an agreement on them is being reached according to the program we have requested from the U.S. delegation which arrived recently from the United States. We will go forward with this plan by means of U.S., German, Japanese and EEC financing, God willing.

Food, therefore, constitutes an enormous problem because we have 40 million people. We cannot assert that we will reclaim 20,000 or 50,000 feddans per annum. But with three agricultural-industrial complexes comprising 300,000 feddans operated by ultra-modern agricultural-technological methods which will make the land yield abundant crops--with these complexes I can say that I have solved the food problem. [applause] I hope this plan will be carried out during the forthcoming 3 to 5 years.

The solution for the housing problem is of similar dimensions. You have already heard me say that five cities will be established around Cairo. Minister of Reconstruction and New Societies al-Kafrawi is drawing up plans for these cities on these new locations.

I will grant the trade and labor unions millions of meters because, as I said, the problem is of enormous proportions, and we cannot apply a tiny solution to an enormous problem. I have requested the minister of new socieities and the prime minister to draw up the necessary plans for millions of meters. Land will be distributed so that private initiative from every citizen who owns land will play its role. We will provide these citizens with roads and water only. Wherever there is water, there is life.

We will provide water and roads and they have to help us. There is another project to build some utilities. I am not very optimistic about the state engaging in construction with the result that 100,000 housing units a year are not adequate. No. I want the housing problem solved within 5 years, God willing. Neither the government nor the state can solve the problem alone. It will be solved by the individual who will receive a piece of land which becomes his own. With the water and road provided the individual will have the incentive and in 5 years, God willing, with what the state achieves, the housing problem will be solved.

Another matter with which I entrusted the minister of reconstruction is that of two quarters in Cairo. This does not concern a complex of homes but two complete quarters. Next September, God willing, 'Ayshah at-Turjuman and Al-Muhammadi quarters will be bulldozed after each resident has obtained a new flat in both quarters. [applause] I ask the governor of Cairo to pay attention to our archeological mosques in Cairo and the next priority to be these two quarters, since their residents live in mosques and cemeteries. In cooperation with the armed forces urgent arrangements should be made. All around the mosques and archeological sites there will be free space.

The people will enjoy open space and will own their homes instead of the congestion in Cairo. This is related to solving the food and housing problems. Naturally, in relation to food, I direct the prime minister and the national party to solve these problems during the next 5 years, God willing. I also demand that whatever is required for housing and food, such as fertilizers, be made available. We will be self-sufficient by 1982 but I want more for the year 2000. We will be self-sufficient in cement by 1982 but I want more for 2000, all relating to food and housing, including reinforced concrete iron production. During the next 5 years we will solve the food and housing problems forever. This does not mean that we will experience the problem for 5 years. Never. You have heard that since last year, now and in the next year, poultry units have produced and will produce millions of chicks and eggs for consumption. If we had not established poultry farms 2 or 3 years ago, we would now find nothing to eat. I have personally seen this. Millions of chicks and eggs are produced but the consumption is big. This does not mean that we will have to wait 5 years.

No. By the end of the 5 years we will be like the United States, God willing, everything will be available. [applause]

These are the two urgent problems in the domestic field. As for domestic democracy, we want further democratic behavior based on our traditions, land and people--the family ethics. There is something called shame which one should not go beyond. We want further consolidation of democracy while we enjoy freedom of formation of parties. The next People's Assembly will amend our constitution based on the nine points about which the referendum was held and which the people unanimously approved. The main point is that this country is the state of science and faith which are indivisible under any circumstances.

With regard to foreign policy, we will adhere to positive neutrality, on the basis of our people's endorsement and our victories in the 23 July revolution. We will extend our hand to those who extend their hands to us in friendship, and we will deepen our friendship with them. We thank the United States with all our hearts for what it has offered us. We will deepen our friendship with it. With regard to the Soviet Union, there is nothing at all preventing us from being friends except its own behavior. Up to this moment, the Soviet Union has been imposing an embargo on the supply of spare parts and weapons to us, and has been refusing to reschedule the debts, and Moscow Radio has been voicing daily insults and vituperations against the people of Egypt and inciting some Arab dwarfs around us in everything they are doing now. It is no secret that the only one that is happy and rejoicing about the Arab severance of relations with us is the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, we are fully prepared to reciprocate friendship for friendship. But let the Soviet Union know that we reject interference in our affairs and reject its methods and attempts to impose its system.

I would like to ask a question. Perhaps the Soviet Union and its agent Arab dwarfs will answer it. Had I complied with Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin's request in 1972, while we were in a state of defeat and disruption, and met with Golda Meir in Tashkent--the Soviet prime minister made such a request and, of course, the Egyptian ambassador was afraid to communicate it to me--had I agreed and sat down with Israel from a position of defeat, would the Soviet Union's attitude be as it is now after we sat down with Israel from a position of strength and reached peace based on justice?

They want us to remind them every now and then. Egypt never submits or bows except to God Almighty [applause] whatever the power, whatever the methods. Never.

Today, with complete understanding and awareness, the United States is extending its hand in friendship on an equal footing. It is extending its hand in friendship and understanding for the sake of peace based on justice. It is not asking me to sit down in Tashkent, while I am defeated, with Golda Meir so as to have peace dictated to me. At Camp David, we sat down for the sake of peace based on justice. [applause] The United States is giving proof every day. It suffices that at a time when the Soviet Union has been imposing an arms ban for 6 years, it seems that some of the Arabs will follow in its footsteps and impose a ban on us--at this time, the United States comes to say: Egypt, we only want to be friends on an equal footing.

As you have heard me say, as of October, you will see in the military parade the new arms and the new technology which will push our armed forces 20 steps forward and which will enable us to defend our land, our rights and any of our brothers who request our aid. [applause]

That is our domestic and foreign policy. However, before anything else, our affairs are in our own hands, our will is our own, our land is ours, our sky is ours. Everyone on our land, everyone living on our land in the villages, deserts, towns and urban areas--we are the masters of our own affairs and we make our own decisions. Whatever develops, we will confront it just as we have confronted it during the past 9 years until the year came in which, according to the Koran, we shall enjoy and reap the fruits of sufferings--that is, achieve prosperity for all our people.

While we are on the threshold of the phase of construction inside and outside with a new will, the will of October which knows values, tradition and ethics; which reveres our divine religions; which holds our land sacred and which is proud of our sky, water and Nile, I ask that all of us construct this building together. The government alone will not accomplish this building. It cannot. With the will of all of us, as one people and one will, we can achieve miracles with the help of God.

I will conclude this meeting and my visits with the prayer which Muhammad, may God bless him and grant him salvation, used to pray: God, you are peace and peace is from you. God, grant us peace and take us into paradise in peace. May you, the most sublime and most generous, be blessed. Peace be upon you. [applause]

BADAWI, ISRAELI CHIEF OF STAFF DISCUSS WITHDRAWAL

NC151021 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 15 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 May--Armed Forces Chief of Staff Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi today discussed with Gen Rafael Eitan, the Israeli chief of staff, the detailed points related to the implementation of the withdrawal stages, following the withdrawal from Al-'Arish.

Later General Eitan toured Khan al-Khalili and the Egyptian Museum. Yesterday General Eytan visited the Roman Museum, Antoniades Garden and the Jewish temple in Alexandria.

The Israeli chief of staff arrived in Cairo the day before yesterday on a 3-day visit to Egypt.

General Eitan Departs

NC151755 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1742 GMT 15 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 May--Israeli Army Chief of Staff Maj Gen Rafa'el Eitan today left Cairo after a 3-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt, during which he held talks with the chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi, on the details of the first phase of the Israeli forces withdrawal from Sinai in accordance with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Eitan was seen off at the airport by Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMENTS ON AIR LINK WITH ISRAEL

NC151910 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1835 GMT 15 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 May--A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry has commented on reports by some news agencies that an air route will be opened between Cairo and Tel Aviv after Egypt takes over Al-'Arish. The source said: The news agencies have confused two entirely different issues. There is a difference between the opening of an air corridor, which is what will actually happen, and the start of regular air flights between Egypt and Israel, which is premature but connected with the process of normalizing relations. The peace treaty and its annexes set a timetable providing for the initiation of discussions to conclude civil aviation agreements within 6 months after the completion of Israel's withdrawal to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line.

The source added that Egypt was committed to the contents of the treaty on the normalization and the agreed upon timetable.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN POLITICAL BREAK

NC140713 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 14 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 14 May--In a statement published in the newspaper AL-AHRAM today, Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources say that if the reports the Soviet news agency TASS carried yesterday that the Government of Afghanistan has broken off political relations with Egypt are true, then Egypt will not hesitate to adopt a similar decision in response to the Afghan Government's decision.

Commenting on the TASS report, AL-AHRAM says that it is not strange that the Soviet news agency is being authorized to announce the news of the Islamic state of Afghanistan, now that the regime of Nur Mohammad Taraki has ruined its national will in favor of his Soviet allies.

PRIME MINISTER KHALIL DISCUSSES MIDDLE EAST PROBLEM

NC142202 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2027 GMT 14 May 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 14 May--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has asserted that Egypt is taking the only path leading to the solution of the Middle East problem and that due to the firm position of the Egyptian people in support of their leadership, Egypt can wrest the Palestinian right and secure the return of Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty. The prime minister said: We will face the next phase with all firmness and perseverance, and we will triumph. We will face all stands by the rejectionist states with self-restraint and will not heed their altercations.

At an electoral campaign conference held today at the printing and publications cooperation house, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that the Arab states which wanted to isolate Egypt have isolated themselves from the Arab nation and Arab solidarity. He added: History and time will prove that these states cannot provide an alternative for solving the Middle East problem and the restoration of Jerusalem and Arab rights.

Regarding the demands by the Arabs and the PLO that Egypt keep its hand off the Palestinian question, Dr Mustafa Khalil affirmed that, regrettably, after the Baghdad and Fez conferences, it has become clear that they can do nothing for the Palestinian cause, that they have not proposed one solution to the problem and that they only demand a recourse to the international organizations, which have adopted hundreds of resolutions that remain unimplemented.

Dr Mustafa Khalil criticized the attitude of the petroleum states toward a solution to the problem. He said that instead of using their wealth to restore some of the rights they claim for the Palestinian people, regrettably they have compensated for the reduction in Iranian petroleum production since the Iranian revolution, increased the price of petroleum and have not given one cent in support of the Palestinian cause and rights.

The prime minister said that Egypt lost no less than 16 billion pounds and tens of thousands of martyrs in four wars. He said: We do not consider this a favor to anybody and we want favors from nobody. He stressed that by the solidarity of its sons and its faith in the Arab cause and the Palestinian right, Egypt will overcome this temporary crisis, which in fact is a crisis of frankly telling the facts to the Arab people; it is not an economic crisis. He called on the Egyptian people not to be disturbed by what the rejectionists say, and asked them to stand united behind President as-Sadat. He said that Egypt has achieved a link between the Palestinian solution and evacuation from Sinai and that it has not concluded a separate agreement, as some Arab states claim.

Regarding the allegations by some Arab states that Egypt has normalized its relations with Israel, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that Egypt has agreed with Israel that the normalization of relations should begin 10 months after the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the treaty and be completed within 16 months of the date of the exchange. Relations, he added, could be normalized after 14 or 15 months, but the normalization process could be delayed with the continuation of the negotiations.

BUTRUS GHALI SAYS EGYPT CANNOT BE ISOLATED

JN151439 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 15 May 79 JN

[Text] Paris, 15 May--Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has affirmed that Egypt has always put its Arab commitments before the peace treaty. He added that Egypt has not made any substantial concessions to Israel.

In a statement to the French newspaper LE FIGARO today, Dr Butrus Ghali said that Egypt cannot be isolated in view of its geopolitical and economic position in the Middle East. He pointed out that this is not the first time the Arab world has tried to isolate Egypt. A similar attempt was made during the late President 'Abd an-Nasir's era.

Dr Butrus Ghali denied that Egypt will become a policeman for the United States. He said: We adhere to our commitments in the OAU, the Islamic congress and the nonalined movement. We turned down the U.S. guarantees it gave to Israel so that the world would know that we are nonalined.

In his statement to LE FIGARO, the minister of state for foreign affairs expressed his hope that France and Europe will assess the peace process begun at Camp David in a better manner. If this happens, France will be able to perform an extremely important role in the coming negotiations on self-rule for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT SALIM RETURNS FROM AFRICAN TOUR

NC152050 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2020 GMT 15 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 May--Presidential assistant Mamduh Salim returned to Cairo tonight after concluding an African tour which took him to Niger, Upper Volta, Cameroon, the Ivory Coast and Senegal. The presidential assistant held discussions with the leaders of these states on the dimensions of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

On his return Mamduh Salim said that next week he will submit a detailed report on the results of his tour to President as-Sadat. He added that he carries verbal messages from the heads of the states he visited to President as-Sadat, in reply to messages he conveyed to them. The presidential assistant also said that the leaders of the states he visited showed full understanding of the Egyptian point of view. He added that they stressed their support for President as-Sadat in his efforts to achieve peace in the area. Salim further said that the heads of these states also emphasized that President as-Sadat is a first-rate statesman and that he works for the interests of his people and the liberation of his land and does not neglect his Arab nation's cause of establishing a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. He further pointed out that the African media are completely aware of efforts being exerted to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the area.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER RETURNS FROM CHINA, JAPAN

NC150812 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0718 GMT 15 May 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 15 May--Minister of Agriculture Dr Mahmud Dawud arrived in Cairo this morning from Tokyo at the conclusion of a 17-day visit to China and Japan at the invitation of those governments.

Dr Dawud said on arrival that during the visit he met with the Chinese deputy premier, who affirmed China's full support to Egypt and President as-Sadat in the peace initiative. He said that he signed, with the Chinese agriculture minister, an agreement for exchanging expertise in the fields of mechanized agriculture and rice and for sending fish farm experts to Egypt. Dr Dawud said he invited the Chinese agriculture minister to visit Egypt in June. On his visit to Japan, Dr Mahmud Dawud said that the Japanese minister of agriculture expressed support for the proposed projects that Egypt requested, including a mechanized agricultural farm in Sakha in Kafr ash-Shaykh and fish farms in the Red Sea. He said that the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture has been invited to participate in activating the fishing industry in the Red Sea in cooperation with the private sector and fishermen's cooperatives.

AMBASSADOR TO IRAN RETURNS HOME, REGRETS BREAK

NC122153 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2133 GMT 12 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 May--Egypt's ambassador to Iran, Samir Safwat, arrived in Cairo tonight from Tehran, via Paris. The Egyptian ambassador expressed regret at Iran's decision to break off relations with Egypt, and said that Iran, a non-Arab state, was driven to this decision by the labyrinth of temporary Arab conflicts while suffering from several domestic problems.

WESTERN SUMMIT ON EGYPTIAN ECONOMY TO BE HELD IN JAPAN

NC121931 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 May 79 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Economic Cooperation Jamal an-Nazir has stated that a Western summit conference will be held in Japan at the end of June to discuss ways of bolstering the Egyptian economy. He said that the heads of states and governments of the United States, Japan, the FRG, France and England are expected to attend this conference, which will deal both with the needs of the Egyptian economy in the coming period and each country's contribution toward meeting these needs. An-Nazir said that this conference will take place within the framework of the Carter plan, which President as-Sadat proposed for reviving the Egyptian economy, and in which he estimated Egypt's needs at $15 billion over the next 5 years. An-Nazir also noted that in the coming period Egypt would experience an increase in investments by West European countries.

AMBASSADOR EILTS LEAVES FOR UNITED STATES

NC160930 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0815 GMT 16 May 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 16 May--U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Hermann Eilts left Cairo for home this morning following the end of his tour of duty and his retirement.

UN COMMANDER GENERAL SIILASVUO ARRIVES IN CAIRO

JN151305 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 May 79 JN

[Text] Cairo, 15 May--Gen Enzio Siilasvuo, general coordinator of the United Nations Emergency Forces in the Middle East, arrived in Cairo this morning from Jerusalem on a private plane.

OMANI SULTAN'S ADVISER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

JN132025 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 13 May 79 JN

[Text] Cairo, 13 May--'Umar az-Zawawi, foreign affairs adviser to Omani Sultan Qabus, arrived in Cairo today on a private visit to Egypt.

MUBARAK TO ADDRESS AFRICA DAY MEETING

NC160816 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 16 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 16 May--AL-AHRAM reports today that Egyptian Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will deliver Egypt's speech at the annual Africa Day celebrations on 25 May. The celebrations, which will be held at the central committee hall, will be attended by all African ambassadors in Cairo.

AL-JUMHURIYAH CALLS ON CARTER TO DEFINE SHAPE OF AUTONOMY

NC130941 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0805 GMT 13 May 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 13 May--The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH comments on President Carter's statements to the Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV, in which he affirmed that the United States is committed to ending the Israeli military government in the West Bank. It says that these statements mean that the U.S. President rejects Israel's expansionist mentality, as expressed by Begin in his repeated statements about Israel's right to settle in the West Bank. The newspaper explains that these statements mean that Israel's security is not realized by the forcible seizure of others' lands. They also mean that President Carter upholds the principle of autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, as spelled out in the Camp David agreements.

The newspaper affirms that important as it is, this stand needs further clarification because the Israeli Government is trying to divest the principle of autonomy of its true content and invent a strange concept for autonomy that makes it applicable to the inhabitants but not the land. Concluding its comment, the newspaper says that in view of this twisted Israeli logic, it is not enough for President Carter to support the principle of autonomy without defining the shape of this autonomy. This is because the U.S. President is not only a witness to the peace process but also a full partner in it.

MAGAZINE EDITOR CRITICIZES SAUDI ARABIA, MOROCCO

NC130957 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0814 GMT 13 May 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 13 May--Anis Mansur, chief editor of OCTOBER magazine, has criticized Saudi Arabia's stand toward the peace treaty, saying that Saudi Arabia has chosen the most extremist stand in its entire history [words indistinct].

In an article published today in OCTOBER magazine, Anis Mansur says that Saudi Arabia has inadvertently become a party to Syria's game of treachery and Iraq's game of physical liquidation. It has given its ears to Saddam Husayn and its eyes to 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. It is forging its way from Damascus to Amman to Rabat, showering gold on everybody. Anis Mansur asks: Does Saudi Arabia know that the 'Alawite Ba'thist refuses heaven if it comes through Egypt, and does Saudi Arabia prefer the Saddam-Khaddam hell to As-Sadat's heaven?

The chief editor of OCTOBER affirms that as of now security will become a new impossible game. Saudi Arabia has brought, for its protection, thousands of officers from Indonesia, Taiwan, Korea and other Islamic states. He adds that Saudi Arabia knows that it owns the oil which is running underfoot, but that it cannot protect it. Therefore, the oil wells have a god who protects them and the one most concerned about it is the United States.

Anis Mansur also discusses the stand of King Hassan II of Morocco. He says that the chalice of gold and oil has also intoxicated King Hassan. Iraq and Saudi Arabia have given him oil for free. He suddenly changed, turning his back on Egypt and renouncing all that he said in support of Egypt and the peace initiative, so that he may face his many domestic problems. Perhaps, as a result of his estrangement from Egypt, he will find a solution to the problem of the Sahara and the POLISARIO forces. Anis Mansur adds: When King Khalid visits him next week, he will shower Hassan with gold as a reward for his denunciation of Egypt and renunciation of everything he said about peace and Islam.

MINISTER OF STATE DISCUSSES JORDAN'S 'POLITICAL MOVE'

JN160720 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 16 May 79 pp 1, 15 JN

[Text] Amman-Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, is due to submit a detailed report to the cabinet today on the outcome of his talks with the Soviet leaders and on the outcome of the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

In a statement to the AR-RA'Y correspondent yesterday, the minister said that his visit to the Soviet Union and his talks in the Vatican, as well as his talks and meetings with foreign ministers in Fez, were all part of the current Jordanian political move. Minister Ibrahim said that the Jordanian political move is based on the fundamental principles that would lead to a comprehensive settlement and would achieve a just peace based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate, national inalienable rights and the guarantee of security and stability in the area. He asserted that the Jordanian move is actually moving along this course.

Asked about Jordan's views on the ideal way to achieve these principles, Hasan Ibrahim said: Jordan believes that peace can only be realized if all parties concerned with the area's conflict, in addition to the superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--participate. The minister said that the Jordanian position, or rather the Jordanian political move, at this stage is characterized by positiveness, as it always has been.

Asked about his meetings with the foreign minister at the Vatican, Hasan Ibrahim said that he handed him a Jordanian memorandum on Israel's expansionist policy in the occupied Arab areas.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON IMPRESSIONS OF U.S. TOUR

JN152105 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 15 May 79 JN

[Excerpts] The Chief of the Royal Court Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf returned home today after a 10-day visit to the United States. During the visit Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid delivered an address at the annual conference of the national association of Arab-Americans. At Amman airport Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf had the following to say about his U.S. tour:

[Sharaf--Begin videotape] My impression as a result of exhaustive talks, I think, and consultations in Washington with leaders at various levels of political leadership, is that there is a feeling in the United States that there is a need to transcend the present situation, to rebuild bridges with the legitimate views in the Arab world--views not reflected or represented in the separate peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. And there is, I think, a reconsideration in the United States.

But also there is need for the Arab world, which has managed to create a new consensus embodied in the Baghdad summit resolutions, to open a dialog that can correct the present peace process and move it in the right direction--the direction of a comprehensive settlement which is based on the recognition, not the denial, of Arab rights that have been defined repeatedly. They consist in Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territory, the return of Arab Jerusalem, the exercise by the Palestinian people of their right to self-determination, and the establishment of a just and durable peace in the area. [End videotape]

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS RESIGNATION OF AL-HUSS

NC161150 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1133 GMT 16 May 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Salim al-Huss has tendered the resignation of his government at the cabinet session that ended 15 minutes ago. The president accepted the resignation. Al-Huss declined to answer a question as to whether he would accept an offer to reform the government.

PRESIDENTS SARKIS, AL-ASAD STATEMENTS AFTER MEETING

NC151906 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 May 79 NC

[Text] At 1930 today President Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and the accompanying delegation returned to Beirut from Damascus after a 2-day official visit. During the visit, President Ilyas Sarkis had talks with President al-Asad on relations between the two fraternal countries and current political developments in the Lebanese and Arab arenas.

Presidents Sarkis and al-Asad made statements to journalists. The Information Ministry mission sent us the following recording of the statements: [begin recording] Mr President, what is your assessment of the results of the talks you have had with President al-Asad?

[Sarkis] Last night and today I had talks with His Excellency brother Hafiz al-Asad. The talks dealt with the overall situation in the Arab east, particularly Lebanese affairs. My views and those of President Hafiz al-Asad were identical. We reached understanding on the various issues discussed. I hope that the talks will have good results in Lebanon and Syria and in the interest of the people of Lebanon and Syria.

[Question] Mr President, what is your impression after the long discussions you have had with His Excellency President Sarkis?

[Al-Asad] I met with President Sarkis yesterday and today for long hours. Some of the brother officials in Syria and Lebanon participated with us in the talks. We exchanged views on the situation in the area, particularly Lebanese affairs, which are of interest to Lebanon and Syria. We reached a common understanding on solutions to the problems we face. We will cooperate in exerting faithful and sincere efforts to eliminate the difficulties in the problems facing us and to implement the solutions that we consider are in the interest of Lebanon, in particular, and of Lebanon, Syria and the area in general. I was very pleased during these meetings because, obviously, there were no differences between us. There were debates naturally, but there were no differences. In his capacity as president of Lebanon, President Sarkis is eager to solve Lebanon's problems in a manner beneficial to all the Lebanese. In view of the fraternal and common historical ties we have with Lebanon, we in Syria are also eager to solve Lebanon's problems. We hope that the results will be good. The matter requires the efforts of everybody--officials and citizens of the two countries.

[Question] Mr President, can we learn the practical results for the coming phase that all of Lebanon is waiting for?

[Al-Asad] As I have said, we have views on a number of matters. Each view requires effort and work, as well as the cooperation of others--the cooperation of all the Lebanese factions. We shall seek to achieve this. For our part, we in Syria and President Sarkis will exert every possible effort and hope all those concerned in Lebanon will cooperate. [end recording]

UNIFICATION DECISION BETWEEN PHALANGIST, LIBERAL PARTIES

NC151403 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 15 May 79 NC

[Text] Today's most prominent event on the political and leadership levels was represented by the decision taken by the leaders of the Phalangist and Liberal Parties during a meeting held by the Lebanese Front this morning. The decision provided for the unification of the two parties and the establishment of a leadership command subject to the direction of former Presidents Camille Sham'un and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil. The decision came into effect when it was announced at noon today.

The Lebanese Front immediately issued the following statement:

On 15 May 1979, the Lebanese Front met at Dayr Awkar. After study and debates, and in keeping with the Lebanese desire, former Presidents Sham'un and al-Jumayyil decided --with the consent of the Lebanese Front--on the following points:

1. The Phalangist and Liberal Parties are to be considered, as of this moment, a unified national party subject to a unified command.

2. A unified leadership has been established between former Presidents Camille Sham'un and Pierre al-Juamyyil. This leadership alone will make decisions and issue orders.

3. An executive body will be attached to the two former presidents in compliance with a decision to be adopted by them on this matter. This body will implement the decisions of the unified leadership.

4. The two unified leaderships will cooperate with the judicial authorities and the official security forces.

5. Anybody contravening this decision will be immediately expelled from the unified party. Such persons will be punished with the utmost severity. The implementation of this punishment will be personally overseen by the two former presidents.

6. The command of the two unified parties notes the need for full cooperation by all the Lebanese with the unified party for Lebanon's sake. [Signed] Pierre al-Jumayyil, Camille Sham'un.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ATTACK ON PARLIAMENT MEMBER

NC151800 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 15 May 79 NC

[Text] Armed men fired on the car of Deputy Dr Zaki Mazgudi in Ar-Raml adh-Dharif quarter, near the Syrian Social Nationalist Party headquarters. Dr Mazgudi's driver was beaten up. Immediately afterward armed men took over the street and closed off the roads.

SECURITY SITUATION, RENEWED FIGHTING BETWEEN FATAH, DFLP

NC160728 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 16 May 79 NC

[Excerpts] Some relaxation has been reported in the traditional areas, particularly following the statement issued by former Presidents Camille Sham'un and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil on unifying the Phalangist and National Liberal parties, to prevent people from violating this decision and exposing schemers who are stirring up problems and chaos among the Lebanese. Observers note that decisions adopted in this respect have given encouraging results.

Although caution still prevails on the Damascus Road because of sniper fire, traffic on Fu'ad Shihab and Al-Basha bridges is normal.

Meanwhile, intermittent sniper fire continued in the Empire, Pigalle, Ad-Dabbas, Al-Burj and commercial areas, but no casualties were reported.

Some explosions and shelling were reported during the night in the southern suburb, particularly in Ash-Shiyah and 'Ayn ar-Rummanah.

Clashes were renewed last night between Fatah and the Democratic Front in the Sabra and Al-Fakihani area. It has been learned that 10 people have been killed in the recent clashes.

HADDAD THREATENS AT-TIRI TOWNSHIP INHABITANTS

JN161125 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1155 GMT 16 May 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 16 May--Maj Sa'd Haddad, who is in command of the rightist militias in southern Lebanon, today warned the inhabitants of At-Tiri township, near the border strip with occupied Palestine, that he will shell their township if they do not join his separatist enclave.

Reports from southern Lebanon say that a large number of the town's inhabitants left this morning for Beirut and other southern towns. Towns adjacent to At-Tiri, including Shaqra and Majdal Silm, were scenes of emigration moves throughout yesterday and today, following the expiration of the warning Haddad made to these villages to cooperate with his militias.

PRESIDENTS AL-ASAD, SARKIS HOLD THIRD MEETING IN DAMASCUS

JN151653 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 15 May 79 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and His Excellency Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis continued their talks in a third meeting at 1600 today. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi and Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss.

At 1430 Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Lebanese Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, Syrian Deputy Commander in Chief and Defense Minister Gen Mustafa Talas and Lebanese National Defense Minister Gen Victor al-Khuri joined the meeting.

PRESIDENT HOLDS BANQUET ATTENDED BY 'ARAFAT

JN152152 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 15 May 79 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad held a dinner banquet tonight in honor of the delegations participating in the third conference of solidarity with the Palestinian workers and people held in Damascus.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National and Regional Commands, the prime minister, the ministers, PLO Executive Committee members and the heads of the Syrian popular organizations.

The president was flanked by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee; Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council; and Comrade 'Izz ad-Din Nasir, chairman of the Syrian General Federation of Trade Unions.

The president shook hands with the delegation members and accepted their greetings. He also thanked them for feelings they expressed on behalf of their people, in solidarity with the workers and people of Palestine.

ATH-THAWRAH NOTES SYRIA'S DESIRE 'TO SAVE LEBANON'

JN160820 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 16 May 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "Our Major Concern Is That Lebanon Recover Its Vigor", the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says that Syria's firm pan-Arab position has been clear from the outset. It is motivated by Syria's desire to save Lebanon, protect its security and spread Lebanese sovereignty over both southern and northern Lebanon. Sryia's principled pan-Arab position will continue to be firm, supported by its revolutionary impetus and determination, and will not allow any power in the world, regardless of its strength, inclination or tools it uses, to implement its various schemes, to deprive Lebanon of its security and unity and to deprive the Lebanese citizen of his stability and right to a normal life.

ATH-THAWRAH reasserts that Syria's major concern is to enable Lebanon to recover its vigor and the Lebanese Government to recover the ability to assert its authority and spread law and sovereignty over Lebanese territory.

ALGERIA

DFLP LEADER HAWATIMAH ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD160142 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, today arrived in Algeria on a fraternal visit to our country. He said on arrival at the airport that during his visit he will hold talks and contacts with Algerian leaders, especially President Chadli Bendjedid and Mohamed Saleh Yahyaoui. He added that his talks will center on an exchange of views on the current situation in the Middle East and Palestine in particular and also on the question of the many-faceted aid provided by the Algerian revolution to the Palestinian revolution to enable it to face the new plot which is being hatched against it by the imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat alliance.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES QADDUMI, YAR, IRAQI ENVOYS

LD150922 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] M. Benyahia yesterday received Faruq Qaddumi, minister of foreign affairs and head of the PLO Political Department for a discussion of the current situation in Lebanon. They also talked about the results of the tenth Islamic conference in Fez in light of the decisions of the Baghdad conference.

Benyahia also received the special envoy of the president of the Yemeni Arab Republic, who handed Benyahia a message addressed to President Chadli Bendjedid. He also told the Algerian foreign minister of the progress of the work of the commission for the reunification of the two parts of Yemen.

A member of the Revolution Command Council of Iraq has also brought a message to President Chadli Bendjedid. Sent by Iraqi President Hasan al-Bakr, M. al-Azwi arrived in Algiers yesterday.

LIBYA

JALLUD COMPARES LIBYAN, IRANIAN REVOLUTIONS

LD122134 Tripoli JANA in English 1615 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, May 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--In an interview with AL-USBU' AS-SIYASI yesterday Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud affirmed the Islamic revolution in Iran to be literally a revolution of the people. For, this has been achieved by the 35 million Iranians from the beginning of the revolutionary movement until the downfall of the shah's regime.

This alone signifies the greatness of this Islamic people's revolution. He said: "In the Jamahiriyah, the revolution was staged by an organized military movement, namely that of the Free Unionist Officers--the leadership then developed into a people's revolution. The two revolutions are, therefore, peoples' revolutions with each one having its own point of entry. There are great similarities between the two revolutions."

Staff-Major Jallud went on to cite these aspects of similarity with the Great First of September Revolution and its intellectual characteristic. This is the characteristic that has prompted the confrontation," he said.

"This is missed by some Western writers waiting on the Great First of September Revolution and its leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. They have concentrated upon the hard blows the revolution has dealt imperialism, such as ending American and British bases in the country, leading the revolution of the OPEC countries, awakening the third world, i.e. to transform its political independence so as to include social, cultural and economic spheres, actual participation in the movement of struggle against imperialism supporting the Palestinian resistance which did not possess medium and heavy arms until after the Great First of September Revolution, supporting the Ethiopian revolution against Haile Selassie, and its stand with the revolutionaries of Chad, Philippines, Saghia al Hamra and Rio de Oro."

Staff Major Jallud commented that in spite of the writers who concentrate on this side of the role of the Great First of September Revolution and stop here, there are others who have said that this was not really the danger posed by the Libyan revolution. The danger they say, lies in the confrontation.

Staff Major Jallud pointed out that the challenge and threat which the First of September Revolution [word indistinct] lie in its role of [word indistinct] Islamic revival. This revival is the beginning of a [word indistinct] which is threatening the status quo of the world and Western civilization and which heralds a great Eastern civilization. "The victory of the Iranian revolution," he said, "and Khomeyni's return have shown the speculations around the First of September Revolution to be correct in that the Islamic tide will grow stronger, that (?Western) civilization is bound to fall, that the Islamic revolution in Iran is the first victory of Islamic challenge brought about by the First of September revolution, and that it is the victory of Islamic civilization against the Christian-Jewish alliance fighting for Western civilization."

Staff Major Jallud went on, "I wish the Arabs had pondered upon Carter's words when he visited occupied Palestine and said that (Israel) did not only safeguard Western interests in the region but [words indistinct] Western civilization."

He said that the first (?revolution) to come which the First of September Revolution heralded erupted in Iran. He stressed that the two revolutions agree on the importance [word indistinct] source of moral commitment and on the role of faith in struggle and on the emphasis placed by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his revolution on faith and the 'jihad' which, Staff Major Jallud added, were not acceptable factors. However, faith and the 'jihad' are now being actually practised in Iran. "The cry of 'God is Great' the sign of 'Al-Shahada' and the 'jihad' alone can move the Muslim. We have therefore called the Palestinian revolutionaries 'mujahidin' because we believe that the word jihad moves the Palestinian who is fighting (Israel) and America. This same powerful influence of faith [words indistinct] behind the Islamic revolution in Iran."

Furthermore, Staff Major Jallud asserted that the two revolutions correspond to each other in their faith in the role of the masses (jamahir).

"In the Jamahiriyah," he said,""we believe in the capability of the people's masses and in the role they are able to play. (?However) Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is the sole revolutionary leader in the world that comes from the proletariat, other leaders mostly have bourgeois backgrounds. In Iran, too, they believe in the masses who have sparked off the revolution and brought the downfall of the shah."

He also drew the parallel between the stands of the Jamahiriyah and the Iranian people towards the shah.

Staff Major Jallud said: "When the shah celebrated 2,500 years of Persian imperial rule and considered the spread of Islam a period of colonialism which has ended in Iran, the heads of all the states, including the Arabs, calling [as received] for the long life of the shah. They crowded round the tables and feasted on food brought by the shah from Maxim's in Paris. We were the only ones to refuse the invitation, cynically ridiculing the shah and those who accepted the invitation and went. We were the only one said the revolution is approaching, the shah will inevitably fall. We said all this when all the others were reiterating that the shah was the destiny of the Iranian people just as Haile Selassig was the destiny of the Ethiopians. We all know the logic of history and believe that the will of the people is derived from the will of God, which supercedes all other wills. Hence, the meeting point of our two revolutions, the faithful in the role of the masses and their capabilities, is central and significant."

He went on: "The two revolutions agree on the progressive outlook of Islam and on the similarity between the Iranian and Jamahiriyah people in their belief that Islam is a permanent and overall revolution--political, social and economic. They also believe in the people's authority, the state of the faithful people's congresses, the invincible armed people and the [word indistinct] land is no one's property and he who produces is the one who consumes."

He added that the Iranians believe, like the Jamahiriyah people do, that Muslims should have their own characteristics. It is no coincidence that the flag of the Iranian revolution is green, the colour of paradise, fertility and freedom.

He pointed out that the concept of workers in Iran is the same as that of producers in the Jamahiriyah.

Staff Major Jallud went on: "The party which the Iranian revolution has set out to form will be temporary in this transitional period due to objective reasons for during the shah's reign, the people were not allowed to practice any political activities. But at the end of this transitional period they will lay the foundations of the people's rule.

"When I used to talk about people's authority, people's congresses and committees, the leaders of the revolution always affirmed that what I said echoed what they had in mind. Just as we in the Jamahiriyah were against those who advocated regionalism, the Iranians are also against such advocators. They insist on calling the Iranians the Muslim people in Iran and not the Muslim Iranian people. This confirms the conformity between the two Islamic revolutions.

"The First of September Revolution is the closest revolution to the one in Iran and to its leaders and factions, for the source of the two revolutions is the same: The Koran. This was reaffirmed by Ayatollah Khomeyni's message to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Believe that Al-Sunna is what had been performed by the prophet Mohammed and that many of the 'Ahadith' (the Prophet's sayings) have been distorted. A revolutionary purity links the Great First of September Revolution and the Iranian one for the latter is a school for revolution and purity. Sophism is not merely chatter and naivety but an ascetism expressed in their rejection of the bourgeoisie and bureaucracy and our understanding of Islam is identical.

As Iranians are mature people they are not taken in by manoeuvres. They have expressed their delight at the Jamahiriyah youth's understanding of Islam and insisted that the Jamahiriyah delegation stay longer with them. None of the delegations that had visited Iran following the revolution had enjoyed the same privileges as those granted to the Jamahiriyah.

"The interest Ayatollah Khomeyni has shown in our delegation has not been given to any others. We had meetings with him which lasted hours as well as with other leaders of the revolution including Ayatollah Montazeri, Ayatollah Taleqani, the leadership of the people's army, revolutionary committees, the guards of the revolution and the Islamic Republic Party. On some occasions these meetings lasted until the early hours of the morning."

Referring to the Iranian people's interest in the Jamahiriyah and its Great First of September Revolution, he said: "Our intellectual meetings were characterized by serious discussions and objectivity."

Staff Major Jallud expressed his great appreciation of the Iranian people's maturity especially that of women who are proud of their Islamic personality and who have refused to follow Western trends. He said that the Islamic Iranian society protects women and offers them suitable work opportunities. This is exactly what Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is endeavouring to achieve. The two revolutions agree on procedural aspects. After the outbreak of the First of September Revolution, high salaries were reduced, minimum wages were increased more than once, and housing projects were speedily carried out. All this is taking place in Iran at present.

Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud referred to the reactionary presentation of religion in the past which caused some thinkers to consider it "the opium of the people." He said: "Marx and Engels judged religion through people's religious practice and not by studying religion itself. Had they carefully studied any religion they would have reached the opposite conclusion. They would have found that religion is a power for salvation. But they evaluated religion through the practices of the clergy. We say that religion is the way to the salvation of the oppressed.

In Iran mullahs who supported the shah and exploited their posts at the cost of the people are considered the corrupt of the earth. These should be tried before others because they--as mullahs--ought to have been the first to lead the revolution and confront the shah's dictatorship."

Staff Major Jallud described the visit of the Jamahiriyah people's delegation to Iran as highly successful. He said: "The delegation did not find any difficulties in its talks because the two revolutions stem from Islam and aim at bringing freedom to the faithful. This is the goal of the two revolutions. Our proposals and viewpoints were identical. This visit has developed the ideological alliance between the two revolutions into a strategic and practical one, this would [word indistinct] in a positive way on the [words indistinct] Arab and Islamic nation and all the oppressed on earth.

He explained that because Islam was the generating force of the future revolution, the Iranian people are advocating to make the Arabic language the first language in the Islamic countries because without it, Islam cannot be understood. In addition, it eliminates the language struggle being witnessed by some Islamic countries where people speak more than one language. Furthermore, the Arabic language is more widespread in Iran than in Turkey in spite of the shah's fight against it.

Staff Major Jallud said: "The importance given by the Iranian revolution to the Arabic language, is due to the fact that the motive behind this revolution has been Islam. During the shah's rule, Muslim revolutionaries used to teach their sons Arabic secretly.

Staff Major Jallud praised the sacrifices of the Iranian people to achieve the victory of their Islamic revolution. He said: "The Iranian revolution and the Iranian people gave an example in sacrifice and martyrdom for the sake of their [word indistinct].

"The Jamahiriyah works to consolidate this example. The Iranian people believe that the (?mujahidin) are soldiers of God, truth and that ages are measured by deeds not by time dimension.

"This has not been accepted by the Libyans and some other Arabs, although it was applied by the Iranian people and Imam Khomeyni who is 78. He works with the vigour and drive of the young. According to this outlook on belief, martyrdom and sacrifice the Iranian people have defined their stand towards the Palestinian cause. In this, they absolutely agree with the people of the Jamahiriyah.

"Israel is a [word indistinct] racist phenomenon established after the second world war like South Africa, and the liberation of Palestine should extend from the river to the sea. This liberation is the holy duty of every Muslim because without 'jihad' and sacrifice, the one million Muslims cannot survive."

Staff Major Jallud expressed his fears lest the Arabs' concept of the Palestinian cause fall behind that of the Iranians. To the Iranians, he said, the liberation of Palestine from the river to the sea is the sacred duty of every Iranian citizen and every Muslim, men and women alike.

This has been Ayatollah Khomeyni's stand ever since he began his struggle twenty years ago and [passage indistinct].

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA MEETS WITH PLO'S IRAN REPRESENTATIVE

LD152210 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Summary] Rabat--At noon today, M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, received Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and representative of the Palestinian revolution in Tehran. Al-Hasan said that he and Boucetta discussed the Middle East issue and the status of the Jerusalem committee set up by the 10th Islamic conference.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI DELIVERS MONTHLY ADDRESS TO NATION

JN150927 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1933 GMT 14 May 79 JN

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 14 May--The following is the text of the speech President Ja'far Mumayri delivered this evening in his monthly program "Between the People and the Leader":

Brother free revolutionary compatriots: I hereby convey to you the greetings of your glorious revolution--the victorious 25 May revolution, God willing. I am here with you again today in the "face the nation" meeting at a time when we are about to celebrate the 10th anniversary of your revolution. I will try to answer your messages that have accumulated over the past 2 months.

Brother free revolutionary compatriots: On the basis of this monthly program and given what I have noted during my life regarding the strangling crisis in foodstuff commodities and the continued complaints over their shortage, I have asked many departments to study this phenomenon with an eye to remedying its deep-rooted factors and to submit their recommendations for eradicating it. The purpose of asking for more than one study is to reach the whole truth by comparing them instead of relying on one alone. A single study might fail to diagnose the various aspects of the crisis. I have asked these departments many questions. Is this strangling crisis attributable to the fact that we pursued an incorrect road; in other words, did we start where we should have ended? Did the social revolution precede the economic revolution and did this cause the scope of consumption to exceed the production average? Did the building of new projects, particularly in their preproduction stages, create new groups of people living under the shadow of these unfinished projects, such as the thousands who are now living under the shadow of the yet unfinished (Kinanah) project? Did the settlement of thousands in the various areas and the return of thousands to their homeland create these strangling crises because these people were not taken into account? Is the crisis due to the consumer who purchases goods without bargaining? A certain amount of patience and firmness might force the profiteering merchant to sell his goods at reasonable prices, for some commodities, such as vegetables, fruit, fish and meat, are perishable.

There are a number of laws that have been decreed that compel the merchant to declare the price of his goods and that specify punishments for those who hoard and smuggle goods. These punishments include both imprisonment and the imposition of fines, as well as confiscation of the sites where the goods are hoarded. There is also legislation recently approved by the People's Assembly that provides for trying those who work in cooperatives and popular councils in state security courts if they should tamper with the masses livelihood and interests.

Once again I ask: Is it sufficient to prepare a law for application, or is it necessary that the security forces be constantly on the move and not merely wage a temporary campaign to implement the law?

Brothers, these are questions I put before you. They also contain directives and recommendations to the responsible departments, to enable them to perform their duties and shoulder their responsibilities.

Brother free revolutionary compatriots: I have received a letter from an Arab citizen in which he rebukes me for what he calls the campaign I launched against the Iraqi Ba'th Party, expresses regret over the lack of broadmindedness on Sudan's part and sorrow at the new rift in the Arab ranks, occurring at a time when the Arab nation can no longer afford further rifts and divisions. Finally, he asks me to overlook the harm done to me personally by Iraqi officials, because, as he says, the nation's interest is above personal feelings.

I thank this Arab citizen for praising the Sudanese people's broadmindedness and patience.

I assure him that we shall always remain eager for Arab solidarity, that we shall always work under any circumstances to achieve the Arab nation's cohesion in confronting an enemy who occupies our land, usurps our rights and arrogantly and intransigently declares that he will not return Jerusalem to us or allow the establishment of any peace other than on his conditions, which include maintaining occupation of the Arab territories and denial of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Our dispute with the At-Tikriti Ba'thist regime now ruling fraternal Iraq was imposed on us, rather than of our making. It is a dispute that has gone beyond the person of the Sudanese president. Our brother Arab citizen is aware that we have patiently suffered the campaigns of slander, lies and falsehoods. We have ignored campaigns of delusion and deception. We hear, read and laugh at what is being broadcast and published by the Ba'th Party press, radio, television and its news agency about successive popular upheavals taking place in Sudan. Daily coups in Khartoum and Omdurman, the large Egyptian military presience in Danaqilah, (Wadi Sayidna) and Jabal al-Awlia' and reports about arrests, the latest being that of Khalid 'Abbas on charges of preparing a coup. Khalid Hasan 'Abbas is in fact in Geneva not in Sudan, heading the Sudanese delegation to the WHO conference. We are also hearing other ridiculous lies.

Had the matter ended at the point of lies, we would not have adopted the position for which our brother Arab citizen is rebuking us. I tell him that the matter was more dangerous, more painful and more vicious. It was a matter of pressure that affected the daily needs of the Sudanese people. It was a pressure against communications, transport and industrial and agricultural production. It was a threat against every patient in our hospitals, and every student on the threshold of examinations. It was a threat against all the citizens, who are the brothers of the Iraqi citizens, bound together by Islam and Arabism. The At-Tikriti Ba'thist regime has harmfully affected the Sudanese in his daily life. As the brother Arab citizen knows, oil to us is not a luxury commodity for our automobiles. It is a necessity in all sectors, beginning with transport and ending with drilling for water.

Regardless of the lies disseminated by its media, the At-Tikriti Ba'thist regime's conspiracy in Sudan was treacherous and contrary to Islamic values, Arab traditions, relations of brotherhood and even to relations between enemies. We settled the price of oil. They received our payment. We waited for the oil to arrive. They delayed sending the oil and imposed new conditions. We were forced to accept these new conditions. The brother Arab citizen knows the result. The result was evil intentions. The Ba'thists produced destruction and waited to reap its fruits in the distress felt by the fraternal people of Sudan, who are the Iraqi people's brothers in Islam and Arabism.

To the brother Arab citizen who wrote to me I say that this was what made me lose patience. For while I could endure things concerning me, I could not possibly remain patient on matters affecting the interests of my people, who have honored me by placing me in a position of leadership and responsibility for safeguarding their rights.

I have suffered a great deal from Iraqi Ba'thists. I have suffered from their incriminations, lies and falsehoods. I have suffered more than anyone could endure for the sake of preserving the fraternal bonds between our two peoples.

For instance, I accepted an official invitation from the ruling At-Tikriti Ba'th Party to visit Iraq in April 1975.

I accepted that invitation despite their involvement during and after the July communist conspiracy in Sudan. My visit was preceded by a visit by the Sudanese vice president to Iraq. I had agreed to pay the visit knowing--and while they also knew--that their real intention was to clinch a deal to sell Iraqi oil to Sudan, in view of the marketing difficulties Iraqi oil was experiencing due to the international companies boycott of Iraqi oil following the nationalization of the Iraqi Petroleum Company [IPC].

I agreed to pay the visit out of my desire to help a fraternal country. Yet, when I arrived at Baghdad airport I learned that some people had stormed the Sudanese Embassy in Baghdad and had taken our ambassador hostage, thus forcibly preventing him from receiving me on arrival. This was the Iraqi way of welcoming me. And despite the explanations and excuses given me, including the allegation that the responsible security officer was apprehended, I knew--as you all know--that there is nothing incidential under the ruling At-Tikriti Ba'thist regime. It was impossible for such an incident to take place with such timing without the knowledge of the Ba'th Party, which planned it, implemented it and supervised it.

I replied to their excuses by telling them that I and my ambassador were their guests. I was not furious as they expected me to be. I did not threaten to cut my visit short, as they had anticipated. I accompanied my host President al-Bakr to the place fixed for my stay and was surprised to find the Sudanese ambassador already there. I learned from him that he was released as soon as I left their airport.

This was what happened during my first visit. During my second visit, which was concerned with the achievement of Arab solidarity, I arrived at Baghdad airport and was driven through the streets of Baghdad. But I was shocked to see the streets deserted. It was like driving through a desolate city. There was not a single person along that ten-mile drive from the airport, both on my arrival and departure from the city. There were only security men, with their weapons and ammunition. It was as though they were not receiving a visitor but an invader.

We began our talks. The Iraqi side was headed by President al-Bakr. During those talks, I listened while he talked most of the time. He talked about the glories of the ruling At-Tikriti Ba'th Party; how it rose above its hostility to the Syrian regime, its fear of Iran and its preoccupation with the security situation in northern Iraq in order to join the October war; and also how it left the war upon discovering Syria's defeatism even before the cease-fire.

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Al-Bakr also talked about his relationship with President as-Sadat, how it began and developed, and how consultations continued between them through "this young boy" Ashraf Marwan, as he said. Al-Bakr said that he was surprised by President as-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem. I also heard from Al-Bakr about how he differed with the front of steadfastness and confrontation, comprising Syria, Libya, Algeria and the PLO. Al-Bakr said: Despite all their slogans, they are defeatists as long as they recognize Resolution 242 and are not committed to the complete liberation of the Palestinian homeland from the sea to the river. I heard Al-Bakr say that he and Iraq would not participate in any unified Arab action or Arab conference, regardless of its level, unless it first declared war against Israel. Al-Bakr said that Iraq would not participate in anything before the declaration of war. He said Iraq would not fight until war was actually declared. I must say that I really admired the man for what he said. The Iraqis were at least clear and firm in their position, regardless whether others differed with them.

Theirs was an openly proclaimed strategy. However, time has proven that the Iraqis had only adopted such a position in order to avoid participating in the efforts that were being exerted to achieve Arab solidarity.

Perhaps I have succeeded in answering the letter of the brother Arab citizen. I would also like to tell him: Rest assured, your Sudanese brothers are still as you have always known them; openhearted and tolerant. They are silent and tolerant, but their silence and tolerance stem from strength. Like their country, the Sudanese have pride. They will not weaken, God willing.

Brother compatriots, free revolutionaries. This is the end of our meeting. We have presented the facts clearly and frankly, out of loyalty to you and to great Sudan. Until we meet again, my greetings and thanks to you.

NUMAYRI RECEIVES REPORT FROM OAU SUBCOMMITTEE

LD152144 Omduramn Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 May 79 LD/EA

[Text] Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the republic and OAU chairman, has received a report on the work of the subcommittee of wisemen on Western Sahara. The report was delivered to his excellency at his office in the People's Palace this morning by Edem Kodjo, OAU administrative secretary general.

President Numayri [word indistinct] the encouraging results produced by the committee, in the light of which he would convene a meeting of the committee of wisemen to review the results and work out further steps toward reaching the best solution to the Western Sahara problem.

It will be recalled that the members of the subcommittee of wisemen are the presidents of Mali and Nigeria, who are also members of the principle committee, as well as the presidents of Tanzania and [word indistinct].

The meeting was attended by Dr Baha ad-Din Muhammad Idris, minister of presidential affairs.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORTATION LOANS RECEIVED--Sudanese Transport Minister Mustafa 'Uthman Hasan, interviewed by a Radio Omdurman reporter, said that all transport sectors under his ministry would undergo considerable improvement in the next new months. The minister spoke of loans for railroad development and mentioned an Arab loan of $44 million, a World Bank international development association loan of $20 million and a British loan of $8.5 million. The loans will be used to buy new locomotives and spare parts and to pay for the realinement of old tracks and the construction of new workshops. The minister also referred to the Madani-Sennar, Sennar-Kosti, Sennar-Damazin and Nyala-Kas-Zalingei road projects, saying work on all these projects was progressing well. The minister mentioned that Norway had given Sudan a loan of 18 million Sudanese pounds for the development of river transport. [Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 May 79 LD/EA]

TUNISIA

PRIME MINISTER NOUIRA RECEIVES YAR PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY

LD160204 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Hedi Nouira received this afternoon at the government palace Ahmad Qa'id Barakat, YAR acting minister of state for foreign affairs and personal envoy of YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Following the meeting, the YAR envoy made a statement to TAP in which he explained that he has come to Tunis to deliver a message from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to President Habib Bourguiba. The message explains the situation in Yemen and the current steps to restore Yemeni unity and also the constitutional administrative and political steps taken recently in the YAR.

Ahmad Qa'id Barakat added that he reviewed with Prime Minister Hedi Nouira the means to bring Yemen closer to Tunisia and the ways to strengthen trade, cultural and economic relations between the two countries. The Yemeni envoy noted that he had found a fraternal response from Nouira. He also expressed optimism that the historical relations that exist between Tunisia and Yemen will grow stronger and that they will be, with the efforts on both sides, translated into practical results in all fields.

The meeting took place in the presence of the Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri and (Hamid al-'Abd), head of the office of the prime minister, and Hamud Muhammad Baydar, the YAR ambassador to Tunisia.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT 13 MAY

LD132229 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Somarendra Kundun stated at the end of his visit to Tunisia that the talks he had with Tunisian officials, particularly with Prime Minister Hedi Nouira and Taieb Sehbani, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, were positive and constructive and that the viewpoints of the two sides were identical regarding the matters raised during the talks. He expressed the hope that his visit will contribute toward strengthening the ties of friendship between the Tunisian and Indian peoples and to promoting economic, cultural, and political relations between the two countries.

Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Taieb Sehbani was at Carthage International Airport to see the Indian minister off.

TUNISIAN-PRC TRADE TALKS START IN BEIJING

LD151544 Tunis TAP in English 1405 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, May 15 (TAP)--The Tunisian-Chinese joint committee's proceedings open today in Beijing under the chairmanship of Messrs Slaheddine Ben Mbarek, trade minister, and Li Qiang, external trade minister.

At the core of these proceedings are included the renewal of the trade agreement concluded in 1960, (amended in 1974), as well as the examination of the means of developing the trading exchanges between the two countries.

NEW SINAI GOVERNOR ON NORMALIZATION, DEVELOPMENT

TA131910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 13 May 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Among the members of the delegation who arrived in Al-'Arish today was the Egyptian governor of the Sinai, General Mahmud Husayn Shawqat--who was also the head of the Egyptian intelligence branch. He will enter his new post on 25 May. Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a spoke to him.

[Shawqat, in Arabic followed by Hebrew translation--begin recording] This day is one of the happiest of my life, the new Sinai governor says, the day when I arrived in Al-'Arish after realizing the idea of peace. All of us waited for this day and, thank God, and thanks to the efforts of President as-Sadat and Mr Begin we have reached the stage of peace, a stage which makes a man happy when entering this town and also elates our entire people.

Regarding the preparations: The preparations are continuing smoothly. The Israeli authorities offer full assistance and all the means we require. The transfer of authorities is implemented in a scientific manner, according to the new Sinai governor. He goes on to say: We are receiving all the Israeli installations intact. How does the new governor regard the welcome he received from the people of Al-'Arish?

The people of Al-'Arish greet the Egyptian rule in the best of ways, yearning for this rule. I saw the Egyptian flags, the slogans, the pictures of President as-Sadat in all the streets. It seems to me that the inhabitants yearn for the Egyptian rule after 12 years. These are good feelings. I hope they become better.

Regarding plans for cooperation between the new Egyptian administration and the Israeli administration which will move beyond the new line, the new governor says: After the return of Egyptian rule, this area needs extensive development in all aspects because 30 years of war turned the Sinai into an undeveloped area: both on the cultural and economic aspects. Therefore, we must carry out very important missions for developing the entire area. First and foremost, we will look for employment for every inhabitant of this area. We have plans for constructing hotels along the Al-'Arish coast, constructing restaurants, expanding hospitals, developing services which do not meet the town's requirements today. All these things are still ahead of us.

After the implementation of the normalization processes in the relationship between the two countries the sides will have the possibilities to cooperate, according to the new governor. However, all these will come only after the normalization of relations. [end recording]

EGYPTIAN BORDER CROSSING USES OLD POINT FOR LAST TIME

TA151536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 May 79 TA

[Text] Civilians will cross to and from Egypt at the (Hirbe) border point in the Sinai tomorrow. Our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar reports that tomorrow approximately 350 people will pass through the point, most of them visitors and some of them students studying in Egypt. The next crossing will take place at a new terminal which will be built near Al-'Arish.

EGYPT REJECTS PROPOSALS FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION

TA150817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 15 May 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Current indications are that there will be no economic or commercial cooperation between Egypt and Israel in the near future. Several previous proposals have been rejected by Egypt and this is the latest of them: Egypt has not, as far as can be seen, agreed to sell Israel fish from the Sabkhat al-Badawil Bay after the area is handed over to it at the end of the month. This is the impression of Israel's representatives to the talks with Egypt's representatives to the subcommittees discussing civilian aspects of the transfer of Al-'Arish. Further details from our correspondent on economic affairs, Yosi Melman:

Despite repeated requests, Israel's representatives have not been given a clear and authoritative reply by the Egyptian representatives--nor were they given one at yesterday's meeting--regarding the possibility of the sale to Israel of fish from Sabkhat al-Bardawil Bay. Doron (Karedo) and Avi (Farhan), Israel's representatives on the subcommittee for agricultural affairs, have thus formed the impression that Egypt is not interested in selling fish to Israel, at least, not at this stage. Against this background it has, then, been decided to dismantle, at the end of the week, the "interfood" fish-processing plant in Al-'Arish and transfer it to Yamit. The equipment will be put into storage in Yamit in the hope that it will be possible in the future to buy fish from Egypt and so operate the plant again.

Egypt's representatives also rejected Israel's request to cooperate in exporting fish from the bay. The Egyptians said in approximately these words: We do not need to export fish, since we have to feed 40 million mouths.

In contrast to this, there has been more positive progress in health matters. At Israel's proposal, it was decided that the directors of the two countries' veterinary services will meet shortly to discuss ways of fighting African Rift Fever, a dangerous illness originating in Africa. At the meeting, the Egyptian and Israeli representatives will coordinate a plan to contain the future spread of the disease. By the way, the military government has over recent months immunized about 100,000 animals--goats, camels and sheep--against this disease. Egypt also asked Israel for scientific information on agriculture and this information will be transferred as soon as this week.

In the other 13 subcommittees discussing the civilian aspects of the evacuation of Al-'Arish, Israel's representatives also formed the impression that the Egyptians, at this stage, are not eager for a normalization of relations beyond what was set out in the peace treaty. Thus, for example, the Egyptian representatives have not yet replied to Israel's proposal according to which the 3,500 residents of Al-'Arish who are employed within the green line will continue to work in their places of employment in Israel even after the evacuation. So this problem has not yet been solved.

Nor did the Israeli representatives on the subcommittee for tourism and commerce manage to ascertain whether the borders will indeed be opened at the end of the month for the movement of goods and civilians. Nobody in the board of tourism knows to this moment whether there will be free or even restricted tourist traffic across the new border.

At any rate, at this stage it is almost completely clear that in the future no economic or commercial cooperation is to be expected, nor the establishment of joint projects, so that all the initiators of various projects and all the program planners will have to wait until there is full normalization of relations.

CHIEF OF STAFF EITAN RETURNS FROM EGYPT

TA151954 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 May 79 TA

[Text] On returning from Cairo the chief of staff said that his fear that Egypt might be dragged into a war against Israel if the eastern front should heat up has lessened. He said that he is convinced that the Egyptians are sincere in their attitude towards peace with Israel and that their attitude is genuine.

He said that his Cairo talks were frank, direct and conducted in a good atmosphere.

Lieutenant General Eitan sees great significance in having meetings between Israeli and Egyptian officers and in the future, he said such meetings will become routine. He was talking with our correspondent Roni Daniyel.

HATZOFE EXPECTS U.S. PRESSURE FOR CONCESSIONS

TA151349 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 15 May 79 p 1 TA

[By the political correspondent in Jerusalem]

[Text] The peace treaty between Israel and Egypt has created difficulties for the United States in its relations with the Arab countries, particularly with Saudi Arabia. Therefore, the United States is expected to exert pressure on Israel to make concessions to Egypt in the negotiations on the autonomy in order to relieve Egypt from the pressure exerted on it by the Arab countries--this is the opinion of political circles in Jerusalem.

The United States fears that the Soviet Union may exploit the differences between the Arab countries in order to establish its presence in several locations in the area. Jordan has threatened that if it does not receive U.S. aid because of its refusal to join the treaty it will request it from the Soviet Union.

France is also interfering, since it wants to exploit the state of relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia in order to sell the latter arms in place of its arms purchases from the United States. Thus France's extreme positions against the peace treaty border on support for the rejectionist front.

Therefore, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has asked to attend the beginning of the negotiations on the autonomy in order to lead the debates in the direction desired by the United States. On the other hand, the United States has difficulties with public opinion regarding its relations with Saudi Arabia since it has become clear that, as opposed to the official line presenting it as a moderate state, Saudi Arabia has revealed itself to be a radical state which is not ready to accept any compromises. The United States does not have any influence on it and did not succeed in putting an end to the boycott and severance of diplomatic relations with Egypt by the Arab countries.

When the negotiations on the autonomy start at the end of May, Egypt will ask Israel to assist it in its inter-Arab struggle by means of concessions on the issue of the autonomy in consideration of its position in the Arab world. This request will create difficulties in the course of the negotiations.

DAYAN COMMENTS ON AUTONOMY, GOLAN ISSUES

TA151316 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 15 May 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] Following the visit by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to Nepal, Libya decided to close its embassy in that country. This was said by Moshe Dayan today at a closed meeting of the Knesset financial committee which discussed his ministry's budget. He reviewed his visit to the Far East countries, and gave his evaluation of the continuation of the negotiations with Egypt. Our correspondent Yosi Melman has learned the main points of what the foreign minister said to the financial committee:

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan politely rejected repeated requests by members of the financial committee for details and evaluations of the future of the negotiations on the future of the autonomy in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. It is Minister of the Interior Yosef Burg who is the chairman of the Committee for Autonomy Affairs, Moshe Dayan said. However, he did agree to tell the finance committee members that the various ideas which have been put forward in Israel on the autonomy issue are not acceptable either to Egypt or to the United States or, in fact, to most of the countries of the world. The foreign minister emphasized the difficulties facing Egypt because of the peace treaty with Israel and especially its isolation in the Arab world.

Minister Dayan also said that, in his evaluation, he does not foresee the establishment of diplomatic relations in the near future with countries which have severed their relations with Israel. There is no long line to establish diplomatic relations with Israel, he stressed.

Moshe Dayan also spoke about his visit to the Far East and the fact that many of the heads of state in that area are among his friends and that he was well received on his visit. The foreign minister disclosed that Libya threatened Nepal with severance of its diplomatic relations if the latter allowed the visit by the foreign minister of Israel to go ahead. Nepal was not deterred; Moshe Dayan visited that country and then Libya severed its diplomatic relations and closed its embassy in Katmandu, the capital of Nepal. In reply to a question of MK Dani Rosolio of the Alinement, Moshe Dayan repeated what he had already said, to the effect that as far as he is concerned there is no prospect whatever of Israel descending from the Golan Heights. He emphasized that he prefers the Golan Heights to remain in Israel's possession rather than have peace with Syria.

SHELLI SUBMITS PROPOSAL TO AUTONOMY COMMITTEE

TA151630 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1430 GMT 15 May 79 TA

[Text] Jerusalem, 15 May--A document which includes a plan for Palestinian self-rule in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip with the distinct intention that an independent Palestinian state will consequently be established in these areas was submitted by the Shelli movement to the 11-minister Committee for Autonomy Affairs headed by Interior Minister Dr Burg.

The Shelli representatives--Mati Peled, MK's Me'ir Pa'il and Uri Avneri and Shelli Executive member Hayim Bar'am--presented the document at a news conference held today at the Agron house in Jerusalem.

They said that they were waiting for the ministerial committee to invite them to explain their plan. Shelli maintains that the autonomy should be a step in a series of preparatory stages to prepare the Israeli public for the establishment of an Arab Palestinian state which will be established alongside the State of Israel and that neighborly relations of peace and friendship will be maintained between them. The PLO and the authorized representatives of the Palestinian population should be incorporated into the gradual process of creating that state.

"If we make proposals which will be acceptable to the Arabs and will satisfy them, we will also begin hearing replies from the Arab side which will be acceptable to us," MK Pa'il said. He explained that by this principle, Israel should prepare for the evacuation of all the Jordan Valley settlements "if the Arabs demand this." Israel should also prepare for a recognition of Arab sovereignty over East Jerusalem or part of it. H. Bar'am added that in his opinion Qiryat Arba' will also have to be evacuated, "just like the Sinai settlements."

MK Uri Avneri pointed out that the peace agreement with Egypt is based on a comprehensive evacuation of the Sinai, enacted by the Cabinet. "This has already been included in the Shelli platform, and therefore we should witness the fulfillment of Shelli's plans in the future as well," he said.

DEFENSE MINISTRY, HISTADRUT SET UP MANPOWER COMMITTEE

TA141344 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 14 May 79 TA

[Text] The Defense Ministry and the Histadrut will set up a joint committee that will coordinate the subject of manpower in everything pertaining to the redeployment in the Negev and the construction of airfields in the area. This was decided at a meeting between the defense minister and the Histadrut secretary general and members of the Central Committee.

The defense minister said that the United States will construct two airfields, while Israel will build the third, near Malhata between Beersheba and 'Arad, with its own resources. The defense minister revealed it was agreed with the Americans that for the purpose of constructing the airfields they would employ only workers from countries with which Israel maintains full diplomatic relations.

SOVIET DELEGATION REFUSES TO MEET NATUREI QARTA

TA151617 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 15 May 79 p 4 TA

[By Bina Barzel]

[Text] The Soviet delegation currently visiting Israel has refused to meet a delegation of Naturei Qarta [sect of fanatic orthodox Jews].

The official explanation for the refusal was a heavy schedule. However, RAKAH spokesman 'Uzzi Burstein said that, in his assessment, the reason for the refusal was the negative attitude of Naturei Qarta toward the State of Israel.

Nevertheless, the Soviet delegation agreed to meet with representatives of Rabbi Nahman of Braslaw Hasidim. The meeting will be held in the next few days.

It seems that the Hasidim will ask the Soviet authorities to allow them to visit the tomb of Rabbi Nahman of Braslaw, which is in the Soviet Union.

BAZARGAN SPEAKS AT OPENING OF GOVERNORS CONFERENCE

LD151416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] The first conference of governors general since the victory of the revolution was opened today at the Interior Ministry with the participation of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, Interior Minister Ahmad Sadr Haj Seyyed-Javadi, and governors general from (?most provinces) of the country.

According to a report by our correspondent, the interior minister said: I hope that the colleagues who have come here to discuss their issues and difficulties have also brought some solutions, that is, that they have made a thorough assessment of problems and shortcomings in order to attain (?results). Apart from what the governors will put forward for discussion or what they have outlined in their telegrams and reports, there are other items for discussion which have been collected and (?diagnosed) and this by itself indicates numerous problems and [word indistinct] of difficulties which can serve as a guide for the meetings.

The interior minister added that the primary issues in all areas involve fiscal administration, security, social, economic and agricultural needs, the provision of water and power for towns and villages, food shortages, labor and employment problems, health and cultural shortcomings, disorderly interference by various groups in the people's affairs, [word indistinct], disruption at enterprises, the need for road construction, [word indistinct] of action in replacing incompetent individuals and purging government offices, and the need for extending dirt roads, dredging irrigation canals, developing grazing lands and amending the law on government employment. These are among the important issues that the governors general will definitely discuss.

The interior minister added that a group of (?government) ministers will attend the conference tomorrow. This opportunity will be exploited to the utmost and subsequent sessions will, when necessary, be attended by ministers or their deputies, or heads of the national and public organizations. The heads of the Interior Ministry's relevant units will also be present so that they can describe the issues and shortcomings of the provinces, and also submit their views and proposals in providing necessary explanations. With these preparations, we may be able to remove this [word indistinct] and reduce the burden of difficulties.

The interior minister proposed the establishment of the following commissions: administrative and legal commission; planning and budget commission; political and security commission; cultural and social commission; and an agricultural and economic commission. We beseech God Almighty to assist and guide us in serving the sacred Islamic revolution of Iran and in the way of [words indistinct].

Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan also spoke:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Participation in the conference of the governors general and of representatives of the Iranian provinces and cities is a source of pleasure and pride for me, and I hope that this conference will be fruitful.

As I have heard Mr Sadr say, this conference is an annual event and is a useful and necessary practice. From the viewpoint of the present government, it should have been convened sooner, that is, 3 months ago, so that the wishes and mission of the revolutionary government which later became the provisional Iranian Islamic Republic Government could have been presented, and so that you gentlemen could have discussed your proposals, information, views and difficulties.

But, since the provisional government is in a state of revolution regarding its duties, and revolution to some extent causes upheavals, as in many of other actions that have possibly been performed in reverse order--for example, when I was commissioned to form a government, which was followed by putting you in charge of these duties--there was such haste and a need for speed that no opportunity could be found for a study like this.

We should thank God that in these turbulent waters of indefinite and endless waves, you were able to perform your duties and escape drowning. The country has also escaped drowning and you have returned to report, define issues and find solutions. Hence, we should be grateful to God as well as to all the responsible officials and governors general who have come here.

We have made great progress and have solved many issues, and with a spirit of enthusiasm and faith, they should be solved one after another. Of course, if the governors general are determined to implement the revolution--the Islamic revolution--and your conscientious duties with enthusiasm and faith, we will succeed and will be victorious. I regret that because of other duties, I have no opportunity to take part in the commissions which are educational as well as effective and beneficial.

KHOMEYNI COMMENTS ON ISLAM, MINORITIES

LD151750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] At a meeting with the Imam Khomeyni and while expressing their solidarity with the Iranian Islamic revolution, Jewish representatives called for greater emphasis by the imam on observing and carrying out Islamic equality in order to neutralize the discord sowers' sinister plans pertaining to present (?organizations), and recalled the freedom and prosperity enjoyed by the Jewish community throughout the history of Islam in Islamic societies.

In reply to the Jewish representatives, the imam said:

Contrary to other schools and ideologies, the monotheistic schools have taken into consideration all human dimensions and have laid down laws and rules for the complete education of man based on the sanctities covering man's genesis to his very last moments in this life, and in this respect there is no difference between the religions.

In another part of his speech, the imam said:

Islam does not differentiate between the various strata and those who hold different faiths in securing the prosperity of the people, and has emphasized respect for the minorities, so much so that the prince of the faithful, 'Ali--peace be upon him--wished his own death for having transgressed against the rights of a Jewish woman.

In another part of his speech, the Imam Khomeyni said:

We distinguish between the Jewish community and the Zionists. Zionism has nothing to do with religion. The Zionists do not follow religion, since their antipeople method is contrary to the revolutionary course laid down by Moses--peace be upon him.

ARRESTS MADE DURING 13 MAY KHORRAMSHAHR UNREST

LD151420 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Following the issuing of a statement in Khorramshahr, and a march by a number of the Khorramshahr residents on 13 May in support of the Ayatollah Sheykh Mohammad Taher Shobeyr Khaqani, a number of demonstrators unfortunately attacked the military cultural center and the former Khorramshahr committee headquarters, with firearms and other weapons. This resulted in eight people being wounded and 16 members and supporters of the military cultural center being disarmed and arrested. Following this attack, the above-mentioned centre was evacuated and set on fire. A meeting was immediately convened at the governor's office, attended by the heads of the security and relevant affiliated organisations, and also the heads and delegates of various sections of the people and groups of the Khorramshahr region, including tribes and others. The necessary steps were taken to restore security. Following 8 hours of discussions and the exchange of views with the parties to the conflict, at 0400 yesterday all those captured were released and the wounded were sent to the hospital in Khorramshahr and Ahvaz. At 1000 yesterday, General [as heard] Madani, governor general of Khuzestan, arrived in Khorramshahr, and in a meeting with representatives of various groups of the city, issued orders as necessary for the solution of problems and the prevention of similar incidents. The governor of Khorramshahr expressed disgust at the acts of violence and invited all the residents of the area to take part in unshakeable and revolutionary unity and solidarity. He also warned that illogical and violent actions would result in unfavorable incidents, which would not be pleasant or acceptable to anyone.

At the present time there is calm in Khorramshahr and all rumors are strongly denied [as heard]. It is noted that any opportunist and divisive measures will be met with the strongest lawful reaction by all the inhabitants and the government.

Madani, Khaqani Discuss Problems

LD151916 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Following the incidents in Khorramshahr last Sunday, Admiral Madani, governor general of Khuzestan, had talks and exchanged views last night with His Eminence Ayatollah Shobeyr Khaqani. During these talks the governor general of Khuzestan and Ayatollah Khaqani discussed and studied the sensitive problems of the Khorramshahr region and Khuzestan. Among other issues investigated during these talks was the dissolution of all unofficial associations, societies, councils and organizations in Khorramshahr and in other parts of Khuzestan and also the manner of the work of revolution courts throughout the province.

The conditions of the workers of the Khorramshahr port and customs authorities and trade union workers in Abadan and other workers in Khuzestan were among other issues discussed, and it was decided that Vice Admiral Madani should carry out the necessary investigations into their conditions as soon as possible.

During the same talks it was also decided that in accordance with the religious and legal rules of the government and with full respect for the rights of the Arab people, the government should invite these people to participate in administering the affairs of Khuzestan.

It was also announced that following the dissolution of the associations, councils, organizations and societies in Khorramshahr and other cities in Khuzestan, including Ahvaz, Abadan, Shadegan and Susangerd, all their members should be disarmed and that within a week all the weapons at the disposal of such organizations should be placed at the disposal of the army, and that people should refrain from carrying arms in public. It was also decided to make use of responsible government organizations and revolution guards to keep law and order.

KHAQANI ANNOUNCES PLANS TO MEET WITH KHOMEYNI, SHARI'AT-MADARI

LD131220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Test] His Eminence Seyyed Mohammad Taher Shobeyr Khaqani has told a PARS correspondent in Khorramshahr that he will be visiting Qom in the near future to meet Imam Khomeyni and the Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari to discuss current problems and issues.

KEYHAN PUBLISHED 15 MAY DESPITE DISPUTE

LD151904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Workers from the Technical Printing House and from other sections of the KEYHAN Publications Corporation today stopped 20 members of the editorial board and subeditors of the paper from entering the corporation. Explaining their action, the workers concerned said: This group is pushing the paper KEYHAN in a direction contrary to the interests of the people and the country. Therefore, they should be expelled from the corporation.

Dr Momken, under secretary of state at the Ministry of Information and Propaganda, took part in discussions at the KEYHAN headquarters and had talks about the workers' demands and the expelled members.

Thanks to cooperation between the workers and staff, KEYHAN was published today.

TEHRAN JUSTIFIED EXECUTION OF JEWISH 'SPY'

LD112042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Following the Israeli prime minister and Israel's state radio, this country's press is also denouncing the execution of Habib Elqanian, who was shot in Iran on charges spying for Israel. The English language Jerusalem POST writes: What is taking place in revolutionary courts is contrary to the spirit of Islam. DAVAR, organ of the Israeli labor union federation, while condemning the execution of Elqanian as a Zionist, writes: Israel should appeal to world public opinion to protest against the crimes committed by the Iranian regime.

Elqanian, the famous and wealthy businessman, was executed in the early hours of last Wednesday on charges of spying for Israel and helping that country's army to crush Palestinian women and children. He had visited Israel on many an occasion. During a speech delivered to the Israeli Knesset, Begin referred to Elqanian after his execution as an outstanding friend of Israel and a good Zionist. While praising Elqanian, radio Israel pointed out that one of his brothers lives in Israel.

Now gigantic press organizations affiliated to Zionism have embarked on inciting public opinion against the powerful and progressive Iranian revolution by distorting the truth about the execution of Elqanian. Following the expression of regrets by His Excellency Mr Begin, each and every one of the Zionist circles in various countries have expressed their fears and apprehension about the execution.

Expressing his concern about the incident, the U.S. State Department spokesman issued his humanitarian advice about minorities. Actually, this is the very point to be discussed.

Informed sources who have witnessed Iran's anti-Zionist stand wish to use the execution of Elqanian as evidence for actions against religious minorities, thus distorting and confusing the issue. Consequently, by inciting people's feelings and creating worry, they wish to channel world public opinion in their own favor.

To start with, one should pointedly ask these champions of human rights why they keep quiet about Israel's inhuman killings in southern Lebanon and thousands of torture cases committed by Mossad executioners in occupied Palestine. Where were these gentlemen who claim to champion the causes of the minorities when not only the minorities but the Iranian people were being crushed under the bloody boots of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi? These people wish to wear the mask of defenders of minorities. The Iranian people have no use for the advice given by these nonpracticing preachers. The school of Islam attaches more importance to the rights of the minorities than any other school does. Zoroastrians, Jews and Christians will enjoy the highest degree of security in the midst of the Islamic community. The glorious history of societies adhering to Islamic laws manifests the interest and appreciation of these groups for their Muslim compatriots.

The clear-cut statements by Imam Khomeyni on numerous occasions with regard to minority rights leave no room for worry for our religious compatriots. The imam has repeatedly stated that religious minorities enjoy equal human rights and are protected by the Islamic community. Elqanian's sin had nothing to do with the fact that he was a Jew; he was a disgrace to the Jews in this country. He was an individual who wished to equate Jewry with Zionism. The Iranian people will punish any xenophile and spy from whatever (?sect).

If one could reach the conclusion that those sentenced by revolutionary courts and executed, those claiming to be Muslims, are proof that the revolutionary courts are against Islam and Muslims, then once could apply the same thing to the official religious minorities in Iran. Elqanian was [word indistinct]; he was a disgrace who had sold out to foreigners. The mass of information he kept sending to Israel, his actions to achieve Israel's designs, the colossal sum of foreign exchange and funds he kept transferring to Israel; these are only samples of his antinational actions; these were the acts used to crush our Palestinian brethren. The Iranian Jews hate to have a spy like Elqanian as their symbol. Like the Iranian Muslims, they want to have the features of Iranian religious minorities pure and clean.

Through their votes in favor of an Islamic Republic, official religious minorities announced that they consider the Islamic order a safeguard for their interests; they laugh at the supercilious noises raised by Zionist organizations. The enemies must bear in mind that these dissension-causing whispers will consolidate the strong will of the Iranian people.

OFFICIAL SAYS THOSE CAUSING DISSENSION BEST IGNORED

LD121226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Dr Momken, deputy press officer in the Ministry of Information and Propaganda, replying to a question put to him by a PARS correspondent concerning AYANDEGAN, has said: The view expressed by the Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution, is our best guideline. He stressed that the best approach toward those causing dissension is to ignore them. He added: Although many of our compatriots have repeatedly asked us to stop the activities of such publications, we believe, however, that mischiefmakers always tend to raise certain issues simply to promote themselves. As far as the Information Ministry is concerned, the imam's indifference toward such papers is the best approach.

TEHRAN WARNS UK AGAINST GRANTING ASYLUM TO SHAH

LD111804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] The reporter of the Sound and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London, quoting from the DAILY EXPRESS published in London, reports: The friends of the deposed shah of Iran have secretly contacted Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the new prime minister of this country, concerning the residence of the former shah in England. According to this newspaper, Mrs Margaret Thatcher's views differ from those of James Callaghan, former prime minister of this country, who did not allow the shah to find residence in England. The DAILY EXPRESS, citing Mrs Thatcher's director of propaganda added that it is not believed that Mrs Thatcher will oppose the shah's residing in England, because she has always supported the idea of giving asylum to refugees to live in England.

According to the DAILY EXPRESS report, at the top of the list of the friends of the deposed shah who are trying to gain permission for his residence in England is Sir Shapur Reporter, who was given the title of lord because he arranged an arms deal worth 800 million pounds with the regime of the former shah. The DAILY EXPRESS comments that Sir Shapur Reporter has personally received 1 million pounds as a result of this contact.

So far countries like Egypt and Morocco have experienced the consequences of giving asylum to the shah and, having met with the anger of victorious Iranian nation, they have regretted their action and have rejected their criminal guest. Without doubt, the conservative government of England should have sufficient wisdom and prudence and by benefitting from the experience of other people, should not direct the sharp edge of the anger and punishment of the Iranian nation toward itself. Otherwise another page will be added to the file of Iranian memory concerning other British governments.

TEHRAN UNIVERSITY TURNS IN 31 TO RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES

LD122352 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Tehran University announced today that on the basis of the decision approved by the university's revolution council for purging, a further 31 professors, staff and students of this university were put at the disposal of responsible authorities. According to the Tehran University spokesman, this group, which is comprised of 20 professors, 7 staff and 4 students, is in addition to the group which was earlier expelled from this university. It is being said that the new group includes 10 members of the dissolved National Consultative Assembly who were professors at Tehran University.

CONVICTED POLICEMAN GETS 5 YEARS EXILE IN BANDAR 'ABBAS

LD151320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] The shahrud, Khorasan Province, Islamic revolutionary court, continuing its work on the files of a number of accused people, yesterday considered charges against police Constable Jamshid Qanbarian and, taking into account the evidence and testimonies available, sentenced him to 5 years' exile in Bandar 'Abbas, permanent suspension from service, deprivation for 5 years of all civil rights and 35 lashes to be administered on two separate occations. He was found guilty of beating and injuring people and of threatening and frightening them.

ARMY NCO EXECUTED; MAJOR GIVEN 1 YEAR PRISON SENTENCE

LD121228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] According to the sentence issued by Esfahan Revolutionary Court, Mohammad Hoseyn Zare, an army NCO, was executed early this morning. The court also sentenced Maj Hasan Beygzadeh to 1 year's imprisonment and the payment of one-third of his salary during the period.

According to PARS, Mohammad Hoseyn Zare was charged with killing Mahmud Maghrebi on 3 November last year and wounding another individual by the name of 'Abbas Noruzi. The major was charged with inciting troops to crush the revolutionaries.

TEHRAN REVIEWS 13 MAY ISSUE OF KEYHAN

LD132024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Today's evening newspapers carry under prominent headlines the remarks of Ayatollah Khalkhali. We quote some of his utterances from KEYHAN:

Ayatollah Khalkhali said: The revolutionary courts follow Iranian and Islamic models and the models of the Western courts will not be considered. He said the members of the royal family have not still been tried in absentia but in our view and the view of the people most of them, including Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Farah Pahlavi, Ashraf Pahlavi, General Oveysi and Paizban and a number of other people whom he mentioned, are condemned to death. The revolutionary courts are the embodiments of the revolutionary anger of the Islamic masses and in this respect no non-Islamic method will be used. He said: The rumor that the members of the court appear in court with masks on is an utter lie; as the reporters have seen, we appear without masks. He also denied the attendance of General Qarabaghi in the courts and his membership in the Council of Judges and said: Qarabaghi has had no role in this respect.

In another part of his remarks, he said: Those condemned by the Islamic courts are those who have taken part in murder, torture, denial of freedom, suppression, oppression, censorship and the spreading of corruption on earth and who by organizing programs such as the 2,500-year anniversary, art festival and so forth not only wasted the country's wealth but also spread corruption upon the earth. Although some of these people might not have taken part directly in the torture of people, the crimes of people such as Hoveyda, Nasiri or Jahanbani are not hidden from anybody.

He said that Hoveyda had proposed to pay a 10-million rial bribe for his escape but the Islamic courts, in the same way that they showed no mercy to the (?nests of the scorpions) and the destructive [word indistinct] of SAVAK, showed no mercy to Hoveyda.

In today's edition of KEYHAN we also read the message of the revolutionary Islamic court of Iran addressed to the plunderers and torturers of the former regime. In this message we read: Once again, from the fire-spurting throats of machineguns we hear the eternal message of Ali, may God's peace be upon him, which is the call of human justice saying: They kill you and you do not kill; they plunder you and you do not confiscate their wealth; they plot against you at night and you do not plot against them; I swear by God that no nation rose against the enemy from his house from a position of weakness who did not fall upon the dust of degradation and defeat. It was the same call of human justice which raised its voice from the feverish throats of the machineguns of the revolution and following that the wretched corpses of these who were condemned by the courts of Islamic justice were thrown to the dust. These are what the bullets are aimed at, the targets which should be shot at. The revolutionary courts with these sentences manifestating divine justice and wrath have a message, a message to all the people and especially to those who have their fingers upon the triggers of their guns. The actions of the court have a different message for the murderers and the plunderers of the regime which was created and trained by the stinking [word indistinct] of the United States and England: We are alive, we are alive, oh you moving corpses; we are alive, oh you remaining refuse of the shah; we are alive, you minions of the shah; we are alive, you wretched lot.

BAZARGAN SEES 'FANTASTIC' PRESSURE FOR REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE

LD151359 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 May 79 pp 1, 3 LD

[Special correspondent Eric Rouleau's interview in Tehran with Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan: "The Masses' Demands Are Excessive and Are Tending To Paralyze Us"--date not given]

[Text] Tehran--Are the differences between Ayatollah Khomeyni and Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan on the question of the executions fundamental differences, as has often been written? "The main leaders and the torturers from the old regime undoubtedly deserve the supreme punishment," Mr Bazargan told us. "I am opposing only the hasty procedure adopted and the death penalty being applied to minor figures."

Mr Bazargan, whom we met once before in Tehran leading a semiclandestine existence, has not lost his frankness. At that time the passing journalist had to take elaborate precautions to reach the modest office which he occupied. But, despite the threats handing over him, the head of the "movement for the freedom of Iran" spared neither the shah nor his formidable SAVAK police.

"I told Imam Khomeyni again this morning: These hasty trials are causing us great harm abroad," he went on. "I explained to him that a normal procedure enabling the prosecutor to expose clearly and publicly the charges against the accused and granting the latter the right to defend themselves freely would have enabled world opinon to weigh the magnitude of the crimes committed the path chosen by the revolutionary tribunals has produced the opposite result: Men like Hoveyda and Nassiri (former chief of SAVAK) are regarded as martyrs...."

Contrary to widespread opinion, Imam Khomeyni was also apparently in favor of a more selective repression. "A fortnight ago," Mr Bazargan told us, "he was encouraging me to temper the population's enthusiasm and to appeal to it for clemency during a radio and television speech which I was to make the next day. The imam told me: 'Your intervention will be of benefit in the long run. But in the meantime tensions are running so high that, if we do not execute the guilty people, there is a strong danger that the people will start a massacre....'"

The Iranian prime minister complains of Western press ignorance in this connection. "You cannot conceive," he told us forcefully, "of the fantastic popular pressure under which all of us, without exception, are working. The revolutionary fever has not abated since the shah's fall--quite the contrary. The great wave which swept away the imperial regime is continuing its headlong progress, seeking to destroy everything in its path."

In April, when the executions were interrupted while a new procedural code was being elaborated by the council of the revolution, the members of the Revolutionary Tribunal, the officials of Qasr Prison where the old regime's leaders were detained, and the jailers and militiamen, most of them former SAVAK victims, gave free rein to their fury. They were convinced that Mr Bazargan's government, "pro-American" in their eyes, had found this expedient to save the old regime's leaders and they feared a covert restoration, albeit in the long term. The troubles in Kordestan, among the Turkomans and among the Arabs of Khuzestan effectively coincided with the appeals for clemency from the "imperialist" countries. The Bazargan government threatened to resign. With the "conspiracy" apparently on the point of succeeding, a delegation comprising the Tehran prosecutor, representatives of the Revolutionary Tribunal and the "Guardians of the Revolution" went to Qom and called on Imam Khomeyni to permit the resumption of the executions. "If you do not, we will kill all the prisoners without further trial," the delegation members told him.

This dramatic episode, which Mr Bazargan briefly described to us--and about which we had been told in detail earlier by persons close to Ayatollah Khomeyni--was bound to lead to disturbances. "In Esfahan, for example," the prime minister told us, "the population attacked the central prison and massacred several officials of the old regime."

Imam Khomeyni apparently told Mr Bazargan at that time: "For the moment, we have no choice. While we await the calming effect which will crown your efforts, the trials will have to continue."

The masses' radicalism extends to all spheres, the prime minister still maintains. "Their demands are so excessive that they are tending to paralyze us."

"See for yourself what we are subjected to!" Mr Amir Entezam, vice premier and government spokesman, exclaimed to us the day before. Pointing to a pile of documents, he added: "We are receiving thousands of letters and innumerable telephone calls from people protesting against the nomination of an under secretary of state, a departmental director, an army or police officer, an ordinary engineer or even a courtroom official on the pretext that they served the shah. But how many people did not serve the shah in the public or private sector in 57 years of the imperial regime? This strong popular resistance is depriving the government of abilities and of valuable assistance and thus palpably reducing its performance and effectiveness. That is why Mr Bazargan has appealed to the people for tolerance."

"Restricted Amnesty"

That is why the prime minister is still waiting impatiently for the Council of the Revolution to promulgate a "restricted amnesty" law, which will exclude those who took part in or whose authority covered "massacres, the torture of prisoners of the misappropriation of public funds" under the shah's regime. "Islam is the religion of forgiveness and generosity," Mr Bazargan told us in this connection. "After his triumphant return to Mecca the prophet, who by tradition had the right of life or death over the conquered enemy, amnestied them. He insured not only that their lives would be saved but also protection for and good will toward them. The French people, who experienced a situation simular to ours after the liberation, were quick to put a brake on the execution of collaborators and on the settling of scores. We ought to do the same. That is the unanimous opinion of the members of my government."

The difficulties which the provisional government is coming up against were predictable, the Iranian prime minister told us. He admitted that he feared the worst even before the shah's escape: "When I met with Imam Khomeyni at Neauphle-le-Chateau I advised him not to hurry things, to accept certain stages and progressive institutional changes. The imperial system, I told him, is still powerful, despite appearances. It held the main instruments of power: the economic and financial machinery, the administration, the army and police. We needed time to undermine that system and to weaken it before replacing it. I pleaded with the imam that an evolution spaced over 6 years was better than a revolution taking place in 6 months under the worst possible conditions.

Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari and I believed that, following the shah's departure and the establishment of a regency council, we should organize free general elections which would have opened the way to the appointment of a constituent body, to radical changes and then to the transfer of power. Mr Shahpur Bakhtiar, then prime minister, was more or less in agreement with this plan, as were several army and police chiefs. All my life I have believed that one should progress slowly but surely."

With the certain degree of candor Mr Bazargan recently compared himself in a speech broadcast on radio and television to a "small-engined vehicle," which could only more along a well-paved road. He added that he did not have the same temperament as the "bulldozer" Imam Khomeyni....

"The imam used more psychology than I did," Mr Bazargan adds. "He rejected my advice at Neauphle-le-Chateau, maintaining that we could lose everything if we had to accept constitutional stages. The people, he told me, would be demoralized and would lose their revolutionary enthusiasm. In the eyes of the Iranian public, he was right."

Nevertheless, the consequences of his rejection of a transition period were not entirely positive--far from it. The prime minister paints a gloomy picture of the situation: "We have inherited a state which was largely in the hands of shah supporters, and we do not have the cadres to replace them. At the time I am speaking to you our embassies are staffed by stanch royalists. The army and the police force have yet to be established. It is not easy to start from nothing...."

The "Hand of the Communists"

Especially since the Marxists are taking advantage of the situation to carry out their subversive maneuvers, "they are doing their utmost to raise obstacles along our path," Mr Bazargan noted. "Whatever problems arise or troubles break out, we can see the communists' hand: student demonstrations, workers' strikes, armed conflicts in the provinces: everything serves their purpose in preventing us from rebuilding the state." The prime minister, who only specifically mentions the Tudeh Party (orthodox communists), believes that "there is a convergence of interests, but not a formal alliance, among the Marxist groups, the shah's supporters, Israel and imperialism."

Nevertheless, the prime minister remains loyal to his democratic ideas. "We are at present trying to involve people of all leanings in drawing up plans for the future, in the study committees working under the aegis of Minister of State Sahebi," Mr Bazargan tells us, adding: "If it were solely up to me, the coming elections designed to appoint the constituent assembly would be 100-percent free. The regime would not be threatened with the election of a handful of leftwingers. The March referendum showed in fact that the enemies of the Islamic Republic constituted a tiny minority...."

Will the provisional government remain in power until the election of a Constituent Assembly? The campaign against various ministers and top state officials, such as the director general of television, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Ebrahim Yazdi, does not seem to be abating. Mr Bazargan condemns the accusations made against the latter: "I am disgusted when people say that he is pro-American. I have known him for 30 years. A member of the resistance from the outset, a militant within my movement, a loyal partisan and a collaborator of Imam Khomeyni, his patriotism is above any insult!" The prime minister defends Mr Qotbzadeh in a more qualified manner. The radio and television chief, who is accused of imposing draconian censorship, is a sincere man devoted to the movement headed by Mr Bazargan. "Nevertheless," the prime minister adds, "Mr Qotbzadeh is excessively individualist and authoritarian. Now, the radio and television are a particularly complex and delicate body needing a good administrator who can delegate his responsibilities and act flexibly...."

According to public rumor, part of Imam Khomeyni's entourage is demanding the dismissal of Messrs Yazdi and Qotbzadeh, the former for his "pro-Americanism," the latter for his allegedly excessive indulgence toward the rightwing of the Islamic movement. Nevertheless, it could also be a question of a struggle among factions for power.

Mr Bazargan hopes to surmount all obstacles during the transition period leading to the adoption of a new constitution. But he is not sure. "To hope does not mean to succeed," he concludes. "You know, there are so many imponderables in the present situation, which is itself extremely unstable...."

LE MONDE DISCUSSES PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

LD141001 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 May 79 p 38 LD

[Bruno DeThomas dispatch: "Rift Growing in Iran Between Reformist Policy and at Times Revolutionary Aspirations"]

[Text] Tehran--A few kilometers outside Abadan, at the start of the straight line, almost 100 km long, which leads across the desert to Ahvaz, 400 or 500 gaily colored trucks are parked on either side of the road waiting for a hypothetical load. [paragraph continues]

In Khuzestan--the region from which Iran derives most of its oil wealth--economic activity has not resumed any more quickly than elsewhere since the Islamic revolution. In Abadan itself, the site of the biggest refinery in the world, an umemployed workers' trade union was created at the end of March. Already 13,500 people are registered. Their demands: the payment of unemployment benefits, the obligation for company managers to hire employees through this union and the right to work.

The organization of the labor world is one of the characteristics of this postrevolutionary period. Under the old regime, the few trade unions in some large firms were in practice controlled by the SAVAK, which channeled their energies.

This process of organization is not without its problems in fact. Abadan's unemployed demonstrated in support of their demands outside the city hall, where they clashed with members of the Khomeyni committees who accused them of being "counterrevolutionaries" and "communists." The local section of the Islamic Republican Party hurriedly set up another trade union whose demands are more reasonable.

Similar phenomena are to be found throughout the country. At Esfahan, where there are 50,000 people unemployed, one of them, (Nasser Tofighian), was killed in mid-April during a demonstration which the religious authorities described as "antireligious, counterrevolutionary and contrary to the people's interests."

In Tehran itself hardly a day goes by without some protest by the jobless: The occupation of the Ministry of Justice was followed by a march in front of the Ministry of Labor by unemployed workers who, at the labor exchange on 25 April, announced in the presence of representatives of several regions a national body for coordination of their movement.

At a time when the guns are far from silent, this mass of people with nothing to do--estimated by Premier Bazargan at 2.5 million persons--worries the government. Particularly since the insurrectional strikes which brought down the old regime are often the cause of these men's dismissal and they could feel a certain bitterness at this. We brought about the revolution by our efforts," one of Abadan's unemployed told us. "We believed in it. Unfortunately opportunists and postrevolutionary militants are confiscating this revolution to the detriment of the workers. We hoped that it would lead to improvements in our well-being and a greater role in decisionmaking."

Lacking an overall economic plan, the provisional government is striving to defuse the movement.

First it prohibited dismissals and expelled all the unskilled foreigners (several hundred thousand people) who were ordered to leave Iran by 21 April. It also approved by decree the allocation of 10 billion rials a month to a fund for making loans to unemployed people, thanks to the opening of 22 distribution centers throughout the country.

But it is difficult in the space of a few weeks to change habits of corruption which are deeply ingrained throughout the administration, and although none of the jobless persons we met had received so much as a toman of aid, there are accounts of individual policemen and civil servants benefiting from it.

No Plan

Hence the leaders are aware of the need to set the economic machine in motion again as quickly as possible. "In this situation there is no very specific plan," Mr Salimi, director of the Economy Ministry, explained. "The problems are resolved one after the other." Dr (Moulhavi), governor of the Central Bank, stressed how very difficult it is to get things moving again: "We have had a revolution, a 6-month strike, a stoppage of credit, imports and production, not to mention the oil workers' strike. Yet there is a direct relationship between Iran's rate of economic growth and oil exports."

Once the production of black gold had resumed 5 March--although these first sales are only now starting to bring dollars into the treasury--the government set about financing the economic recovery, which meant providing the banks with the liquid assets which would enable them to give firms credit facilities. When the latter resumed their activities they did in fact dig into their stocks of raw materials and, to pay the wages, into their cash reserves. Thus 6 billion rials have already been devoted to the industrial sector and nearly 50 billion rials could be pumped into the economy overall. "We advance credit at a very low rate. The Central Bank only takes 2.5 percent," Mr (Moulhavi) explained. Certain firms will therefore be able to obtain the raw materials which they lacked. As an example: The local shoe manufacturer Melli had ceased its activities due to a shortage of leather. But it will also need new managers since its former managing director has fled abroad. A decree by the provisional government enables the labor minister to appoint replacements for managers of private companies who have fled.

All these measures provoke new fears themselves: Will the raw material imports not encourage a new outflow of capital and will the massive cash injection not revive inflation?

Regarding this last point the governor of the Central Bank is optimistic: "if the notes which were withdrawn from the banks by private individuals reappear we will float a loan."

As for the exodus of capital, the government is striving to limit it: Imports are restricted to the most immediate needs and the outflow of currency is therefore tightly controlled. Moreover, isn't the least reliable capital already in some Swiss or U.S. banks?

This is not the main danger of an overrapid resumption of activities, according to Mr Bani Sadr, Ayatollah Khomeyni's economic adviser, who shows undisguised hostility toward the Bazargan government: "Unemployment is not a real problem," he said. "We have the means to resolve it. The real issue is the economic framework. The government was to maintain the system with certain reforms; yet the fall of the old regime also signifies a crisis in this system. Islam has its economy and a plan. It is realistic provided that we do not waste time rebuilding a system which has already been destroyed."

Surrounded by his private militia, this man, who claims to be "a potential presidential candidate" intends to "mobilize the people" behind a policy which could be described as populist: agrarian reform based on village ownership; greater dependency on the state, if not nationalization, for the banks; separation of the administration of capital from the administration of production; "Iranization" of industry, which would no longer confine itself to assembling components manufactured in the industrialized countries; participation of the "people's army" in rebuilding the countryside....

A Disintegrated Apparatus

Although the solutions he advocates are not the same, the criticisms expressed by a progressive economics lecturer at Tehran University, Mr (Pakdaman), are similar to those of the ayatollah's adviser: "The apparatus has disintegrated," he asserted. "People have no confidence in it any more and do not want to continue their activities under the same circumstances as before. The desire for change is very deep rooted." And Mr (Pakdaman) took an example: "Before the oil boom the building sector represented 7 percent of our economic activity. By 1976 it had risen to 13 percent. This is not a normal state for the Iranian economy. Instead of advocating specific measures to revive the building trade, should we not be trying to cut it down in size?"

The signs of this desire for change can be seen in the incidents which puncture daily life in field and firm. All over the country Islamic committees set up in the factories during the revolution are urging the dismissal of certain managers and cadres. At the Abadan refinery, for example, the workers demanded the departure of two members of the leadership team who were too closely linked with the old regime. Out of solidarity, the board of directors resigned en masse. The president-director of the Iranian Oil Company, Mr Nazih, has asked everyone to resume work, admittedly, but it is certain that there will soon be a number of early retirements.

This initial stage of protest is affecting practically all the companies and productivity is being hit. "What with preparations the pilgrimage to Qom, the weekly preaching by a mullah in the workshops and meetings to decide which of the managers will be kept on, working hours are extremely short," a young engineer related.

In the countryside incidents are not uncommon. At Hasanabad, a small village near Saveh, south of Tehran, villagers who wanted to dig a well on land belonging to a big landowner clashed 22 April with two policemen called in by the owner. A young "guardian of the revolution" then fired at the two policemen, who were killed on the spot.

The peasant movements go so far as to occupy land. In Turkmenistan, for example, at Tatar-e 'Olya, farmers who had been robbed of their lands since the early 1950's by fuedal absentee landlords close to the shah's family decided to recover their smallholdings after the revolution. But so as not to waste the benefits of mechanization they finally decided to work several hundred hectares as a cooperative. The farm workers have been given a piece of land and all the village men over the age of 18 share the profits from the collective farming.

Things have not always happened like this, and the government has occasionally called in the army "to insure that property is respected." And although genuine agrarian reform remains one of the government's objectives--after the tragic failure of the "white revolution" at the beginning of the 1960's--the only concrete agricultural measure has been an increase in the price of wheat, which will only take effect at the time of the harvest. It is true that in the countryside the religious leaders have advised the farmers to produce: Planting has been on a massive scale and record harvests are expected.

With a provisional government which is trying not to alter the structures, the bazaar merchants who want to replace the bourgeoisie and benefit from a revolution which they have financed, workers and peasants who are largely Khomeyni supporters--unpoliticized but increasingly organized--who want to profit from a revolution in which they took part, and extremists, who are in a minority but armed and reluctant to let the other camp confiscate the revolution, coexistence among them all will not be easy in the months to come.

NVOI ON 'AGRICULTURAL CRISIS,' U.S. MILITARY EXPANSION

TA151248 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 12 May carries a commentary entitled "Farmers and Villages Must Be Freed From Crisis." The commentary begins by saying that "the government has prepared a program designed to free agriculture from its current crisis." It then scores the shah's regime for exploiting the villagers and says: "Ruthless Reza Khan's son criminal and traitor Mohammad Reza exceeded his father in persecuting and oppressing the workers and the farmers. Under the support of the father and the son and with the help of the gendarmes and armed officials, Iran became a hell for millions of workers and a paradise of a handful of parasites and selfish people. In order to obtain their legitimate rights and to be liberated, the farmers, along with all workers and the supporters of freedom and independence, took an active part in the Iranian nation's national liberation struggle. During Mohammad Reza's despotic rule, our country's workers conducted a powerful struggle in towns and villages. As a result of this the ruling class led by the hated shah had to put forward a fake land reform to prevent the people's revolt from getting out of hand. During the land reform, the landlords kept all the land they had, and in places which small plots of land were sold to farmers, conditions for agriculture were so harsh that they left the land and fled to the cities in the hope of earning a living. As a result of this flight to the cities Tehran's population doubled and in other towns as well unemployed farmers constituted a large portion of the people."

After saying that "experience has shown that by leaving the country's agriculture in the hands of a handful of big landlords agriculture cannot be developed and this results in the farmers abandoning their villages," the commentary concludes: "Cultivated lands must belong to those who cultivate them. The state's scientific and financial establishments should be equipped in such a way as to help farmers. Only in this way can the country's agricultural crisis be resolved and the farmers' standard of living raised."

The radio then carries a commentary, the title of which could not be identified, on the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf. The commentary says that "after losing Iran as a military base in the Persian Gulf region, the United States began to concentrate its efforts on expanding its military presence in the Persian Gulf and succeeded in establishing new neocolonialist positions in that region which has vast oil resources and is of great strategic value."

The commentary says: "The United States has been building up its military forces in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea with a view to applying military pressure on the Arab countries which have cut off diplomatic relations with Egypt and have deprived it of financial aid. The United States' show of force in the Persian Gulf, as well as being directed against the Arab countries, also constitutes a threat to Iran's revolutionary government which has put an end to the U.S. military presence in Iran."

After saying that "the United States has concentrated in the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf 15 large warships including (?an) aircraft carrier," the commentary goes on: "All this shows that the United States has taken over from the ousted and homeless shah the role of gendarme in order to crush the liberation movement in the Persian Gulf and on the Arabian Peninsula. In discharging this role the United States is making use of the Egyptian and Israeli regimes. Egypt has sent thousands of troops to Oman to help Sultan Qabus, the American stooge, to crush the struggle of the Omani patriots.

"The United States is also using the espionage organizations of Egypt and Israel to help prepare hostile schemes against progressive Arab regimes, and also to help the SAVAKists and the hated shah's supporters."

The commentary also says that "the Pentagon has decided to set up a 100,000-strong attack force to be used for military intervention in places where U.S. interests are threatened." It says: "By all these activities U.S. imperialism wants to prevent the spread of the revolution in Iran to other oil countries in the Persian Gulf and to safeguard its oil interests in the region."

NVOI ON DEFENCE OF REVOLUTION, UNITY OF ACTION

TA072130 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 7 May 79 TA

[Text] Dear compatriots, the unpleasant incidents in our country and the terrorist actions which occur to cause confusion and unrest are all indications that the remnants of the former corrupt regime which suffered a blow resulting from the victorious revolution of the Iranian nation, are now trying to destroy the achievements of the revolution.

The terror against Ayatollah Motahhari, the shooting at the seat of the Council of the Islamic Revolution and other terrorist acts against the guardians of the revolution, all conspiratorial acts are being carried out by SAVAK agents and by the remnants of the former royal regime, and all the plans of these conspiracies are carried out by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency or by the (?Bet Sihen).

These bloody conspiracies and sabotage by the remnants of the former regime are only a part of the entire plots by the imperialists against the freedom and the revolution of the Iranian nation.

Under these circumstances, when the enemy has lifted his head and intends to strike a blow at the revolution at any opportune moment, the interests of the revolution and those of the Iranian nation dictate that all the national, democratic and religious forces which played a decisive role in the victory of the revolution, and are guarding the achievements of the revolution, must be more vigilant than ever and must exert all their efforts to strengthen the unity of word and deed and thus neutralize the conspiracies of the enemies of the revolution, that is imperialism and the remnants of the former regime and the SAVAKists.

While unity and unanimity among the forces loyal to the revolution are more necessary than ever, and while the leaders of the revolution and above all His Eminence Imam Khomeyni stress the need for strengthening the unity, it is deeply regretted that some people can be found who, intentionally or unintentionally, destroy the unity and unanimity of the forces guarding the revolution with their irresponsible statements, and make the enemies of the revolution rejoice.

One of the peculiarities of the national Islamic revolution of Iran is that the entire nation rose against despotism and all the parties, organizations, national democratic and revolutionary groups, regardless of their political and religious convictions and principles, participated in it and struggled against the despotic regime and achieved victory. Therefore, it is obvious that all these forces should enjoy its fruits.

To monopolize the fruits of the revolution, to magnify the role of one group and to trample the right of others will result in nothing but the weakening of the revolution, and in disunity and dispersion among the forces loyal to the revolution. Incidentally, this is exactly what the enemies of the revolution of Iran want.

The Iranian nation and all the organizations and revolutionary forces, including Mujahidin Khalq and the Chevikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq, the religious and Tudeh Party members have a share in the victory and in the fruition of the revolution of Iran, and whoever and for whatever reason causes disunity among these forces through irresponsible statements, will actually be weakening the forces of the revolution and will be paving the road for the conspiracies of the enemies of the revolution.

His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution of Iran, invites all the forces loyal to the revolution to be more vigilant and alert in order to guard the achievements of the revolution and to strengthen them. In fact, the efforts of those who consider themselves loyal to the revolution must strive for unity and not for the dispersion of forces.

As a result of the downfall of the detested royal regime and the establishment of the regime of the Islamic Republic in our country, the people of Iran left an important phase and entered the serious phase of building.

Unity and unanimity of the revolutionary, democratic and national forces is (now) more necessary than ever. One should not forget even for a moment that the enemy is waiting in ambush for the opportune moment to strike against the revolution and its achievements and to prevent its advancement.

TUDEH PARTY COMPLAINS OF OFFICIAL ABUSE

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 7 May 79 p 8 WA

[Excerpts] Among the items printed in issue No 10 of the MARDOM newspaper, the official organ of the Iranian Tudeh Party, was a condemnation of the silence of official sources--including the radio, television and prime minister--concerning the activities and efforts of the Iranian Tudeh Party.

On this topic the MARDOM newspaper wrote that the anti-Tudeh propaganda, abuse and ever louder accusations against the party by imperialism and neoreactionaries is not surprising. The conspiracy of silence is mixed with prejudice because government sources present positive views about all political organizations, but relative to the Iranian Tudeh Party they mix direct and indirect abuse with a policy of ignoring the activities and plans of this party. The author of the article accused the radio and television and the prime minister specifically, saying that the communiques and announcements of all other organizations are broadcast, and the prime minister mentions the revolutionary role of all political groups, parties and organizations--which are also acknowledged by the Iranian Tudeh Party--but he ignores the name of the Tudeh.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY ANNOUNCES FORMATION

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 5 May 79 p 12 WA

[Text] In a statement, the Social Democratic Party has announced its existence and made the following remarks: The Social Democratic Party recognizes its revolutionary duties and through the belief in scientific socialism and its application in the Islamic Republic and by protecting freedom and attacking every guise of dictatorship while accepting every scientific socialist viewpoint, the party will fortify the political progress of the Iranian nation and of all the revolutionary, progressive societies and parties.

Relying on the tradition of the freedom fighters of the Iranian nation and the achievements of the revolution of all Iranian people, the party declares its existence. In our opinion, it is only through coordinating the Social Democratic Party with the special progress of the Iranian Islamic revolution that individual and social freedoms can be protected along with freedom of the country from deviation of the revolution to either the left or the right. In this way, the nation will be protected from falling into the lap of capitalism, whose disappearance will be declared through historic legislation.

BRIEFS

GULF FREE PORT--ETTELA'AT correspondent--General Madani, the governor general of Khuzestan and the commander of the naval forces, has announced that in the near future one of the islands in the south will be designated as a free port for the sale and purchase of goods and luxury items. General Madani also remarked that measures will be taken to control the land and sea boundaries, and in future smuggling activities will be strictly curtailed. [Text] [Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 7 May 79 p 7 WA]

ISLAMIC GLORY GROUP--The Islamic Glory Group [geruh-e tajalia-ye eslami] has declared its existence in an announcement. In addition, it has warned all terrorist groups that should there be further assassinations it will take measures in response. The announcement read in part: "We are not planning revenge, but should there be additional assassinations, then we will demonstrate that we have identified you. We are aware of your sinister objectives, and should we wish to avenge the death of Qarani and Motahhari, we know for whom we should look." [Text] [Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 5 May 79 p 12 WA]

SHIRAZ PRISON DEMONSTRATIONS--ETTELA'AT correspondent--Yesterday afternoon the families of prisoners in Shiraz's "'Adelabad" prison demonstrated in front of the prison protesting their not being allowed to visit the prisoners. After a few moments the demonstrators were dispersed by shots fired into the air by the guards. [Text] [Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 7 May 79 p 2 WA]

INDIA

GANDHI TO ADDRESS DELHI RALLY AGAINST SPECIAL COURTS

BK160745 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 16 May 79 BK

[Text] In Delhi, a procession organized by the Congress-I is now converging into a rally at the Ramlila grounds where it will be addressed by Mrs Indira Gandhi. The rally has been organized by the party to protest against the special courts bill and to focus attention on problems faced by various sections of people, particularly the weaker sections and minorities.

Those who took part in the procession included the leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha, Mr C.M. Stephen; party MP's and former chief ministers of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab Dr Y.S. Parmar and Mr Zail Singh.

Mrs Gandhi joined the tail end of the procession, which started from the Red Fort.

PARLIAMENT DISCUSSES BANGLADESH REFUGEES, ARMED NAGAS

BK160828 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 16 May 79 BK

[Text] The prime minister has assured the Lok Sabha that steps are being taken to see that minorities are properly looked after in Bangladesh. Replying to questions in the House today, Mr Desai said infiltrators from Bangladesh are being pushed back, as India cannot go on absorbing an indefinite number of refugees from that country. He appealed to the members not to make inflammatory speeches as it would lead to an explosive situation. He assured the House that no national of this country will ever be pushed back.

The home minister, Mr H.M. Patel, said that not only minorities but also Muslims are trying to enter India, perhaps for better prospects here. He, however, said continued discussions are going on between the two governments to control the situation.

The home minister also told the House that according to information available, no arms had come from China to underground Nagas in the recent past. There is also no report of Nagas having gone to China for training recently.

Replying to questions, Mr Patel said the recent ambush on the Assam-Nagaland-Burma border was laid by some Naga hostiles and are not reconciled to the Shillong accord. Mr Patel, however, pointed out that these hostile elements, operating from the Burmese territory, have no support from the people of Nagaland.

PATRIOT ON SFRY'S VRHOVEC TALKS ON NONALINED UNITY

BK160305 Delhi PATRIOT in English 7 May 79 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Immaculate:]

[Text] It is a pity that there is panic in India and Yugoslavia, two of the most important architects of the policy of nonalignment. Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec is terribly concerned about the unity of the movement which, according to him, is under a great strain today. India's prime minister and foreign minister, renowned for their "genuine" nonalignment, seem to agree wholeheartedly with their guest.

But these leaders tend to forget that the movement they are concerned about has always been under a stress and that the policies of nonalignment followed by different countries and the same country at different times have inevitably possessed different shades of thinking as well as practice. There was a world of difference between the Indian and the Saudi approach and Nasser's Egypt was certainly different from President As-Sadat's Egypt. Who does not accept the principles of territorial integrity, national sovereignty and noninterference in each other's affairs, stressed by Mr A. B. Vajpayee in his talks with the Yugoslav minister? But these will be violated again and again in the world as made today by the aligned as well as nonaligned.

Mr. Vrhovec seems to be singularly concerned over the influence of great powers on some nonaligned countries and over the rivalries imposed upon his immaculate conception of nonalignment. He finds to his regret "various tendencies" adulterating the purity of his movement and denying its universality so that it may be made to serve "some other concepts". One can appreciate the preoccupation of a small country, existing under the strain of ethnic internal tensions and the proximity of powerful states. But for this reason one cannot wish away the fact of ideological and political conflicts raging on a global plane. The nonaligned may bury their heads into the sand, but this will not change the existing reality and its inevitable impact on the nonaligned countries. To regard nonalignment as noninvolvement is to vulgarize the concept in the name of purity, universality, etc.

If nonalignment sheds its anticolonial and anti-imperialist edge and shows callous indifference to liberation struggles (like that of Angola), if it confuses the merits of issues and deals only in abtractions and the nonaligned nations start refusing to take sides for fear of "block infiltration", their beloved concept may become a gem of the purest ray, but as a movement it will be dead as mutton. Egypt is a small issue. Cairo is undoubtedly a traitor to the Arab cause, but its presence must be tolerated in the movement for the sake of other principles. The malicious whispering campaign against Cuba is a more serious matter. Those who hold the movement dear must defeat the unworthy plans to embarrass the great fighters for peace and freedom. If Somalia is reluctant to go to Havana, it will be its own misfortune. It cannot disrupt the summit or the nonaligned movement, even though the source of disruption is located in the "Middle Kingdom".

NEPAL

NEW ARMED FORCES CHIEF APPOINTED

BK151520 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 15 May 79 BK

[Text] His majesty the king has promoted Maj Gen Singha Pratap Shah [commander of the 3d Brigade located at Tundikhel] to the post of general and appointed him chief of the Army Staff of the Royal Nepal Army on the expiring of the term of the chief of the Army Staff Gen Guna Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana. This is stated in a notice issued by the principal press secretariate of his majesty the king.

His majesty the king administered the oath of office to the newly appointed chief of the Army Staff Gen Singha Pratap Shah amidst a function held at the Royal Palace this afternoon. This is stated in a notice issued by the principal press secretariate of his majesty the king.

PAKISTAN

FOREIGN OFFICE REGRETS AFGHAN PROPAGANDA ON REFUGEES

BK151633 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 15 May 79 BK

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman today expressed regrets over the recent statements of the Afghan leaders and the continued propaganda by the Afghan news media charging that Pakistan is interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and helping Afghan rebel elements. The spokesman deplored the government-sponsored demonstrations outside the Pakistani Embassy in Kabul in which anti-Pakistan slogans were raised.

The spokesman strongly refuted the Afghan charge that Pakistani troops had launched an attack on a village in Paktia province and said that repetition of these baseless accusations will serve no end but the deterioration of relations between the two countries. The spokesman said that despite provocations from the other side, there has been no change in Pakistan's policy of maintaining good neighborly relations and noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. This is manifested in the fact that despite repeated violation of its air space and territorial borders, Pakistan has acted with restraint and patience. The fact is that Pakistan continues efforts to increase cooperation with Afghanistan and is working with goodwill in the interest of improving relations between the two countries.

The spokesman further added that it was purely on humanitarian grounds that Pakistan permitted Afghan refugees to enter its territory. The refugees were strictly told that during their stay in this country they should refrain from activities which they should not participate in as refugees.

The spokesman described as fabricated and baseless the allegations that refugees are being given military training and that guerrilla camps exist on Pakistani soil and from which rebel elements carry out attacks with the help of Pakistani soldiers.

The spokesman further added that refugee movement activities have also been limited and the movements have been asked to refrain from giving interviews to press correspondents and issuing statements. There are also efforts to shift refugee camps to the interior of the country as much as possible. However, there are certain constraints on implementing a policy of keeping watch on refugee movement activities since all regugees are not dependent on the government's aid. The spokesman also noted that many refugees have taken refuge with their relatives in the tribal areas, making it very difficult for the Pakistan Government to keep a close watch on their activities.

The spokesman said the most important thing in settling the refugees issue is for the situation inside Afghanistan to be normalized and for peace and stability to be established there. Peace and stability in Afghanistan will boost the morale of those people who have left the country. These people will then voluntarily return to their country.

The spokesman reiterated that the Pakistan Government sincerely wants to maintain friendly relations with Afghanistan and fruitful cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the recognized principles of peaceful coexistence. The spokesman said the Pakistan Government's decision to send a delegation headed by the federal Cabinet minister to the UNIDO-sponsored conference, which will discuss ways for accelerating economic progress in Afghanistan, is a clear manifestation of Pakistan's sentiments of total goodwill for Afghanistan.

The spokesman expressed hope that the Afghanistan Government will refrain from making baseless accusations against Pakistan and respond positively to Pakistan's policy of good neighborliness. This is important for the interests of both countries.